





# *Alpine Wonderland*









# ALPINE WONDERLAND



# ALPINE WONDERLAND

*A Collection of Photographs made by*

J. J. SCHÄTZ

*Introduced by*

SIR CLAUD SCHUSTER



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Kitzbühler Berge Am Schutz

Kitzbühler Alps

Aug Vecchiom phot



Blick auf den Wilden Kaiser von der Lackneralm (Kitzbühler Berge)  
View of the Wilder Kaiser from the Lackneralm

Dr A Defner phot





Leoganger Steinberge Großes Dreizanthorn

Hermann Ensele phot

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## INTRODUCTION

by

SIR CLAUD SCHUSTER

BY THE ALPS HERR SCHÄTZ MEANS THE LARGEST AND THE highest mountain system in Europe ; and so our countrymen and most of those on the Continent who do not dwell among the mountains usually employ the word or its equivalent in the various languages. But to the inhabitants the words "Alpen" or "Alpes" or "Alpi" mean the high mountain pastures above the region which is occupied by man throughout the year, and below the level at which perpetual snow or ice or sheer rock forbid the grazing of cattle. The economic life of the population depends on the existence and the fertility of these great green spaces. Thither, as the winter snows retreat, the cows are driven, sometime by stages, to remain throughout the summer in the neighbourhood of the alp-huts—*granges* they call them in the Savoy and Isère, or *senn-hütte* in the Eastern Alps—tended by a few herdsmen, who day by day milk them and turn the milk into great cheeses. Then, as the autumn comes and finally winter closes in, the long procession returns into the valley, chased by the friendly enemy, the snow. The whole vast extent of country lies covered and still. Human and indeed animal life of every kind seems to cease from the earth. The marmot, the most characteristic creature of the mountains, now that the bear has disappeared, hides in his burrow. Only the occasional trace of the pad of the fox or the imprint of the chamois's hoof breaks the surface of the expanse of snow. Work has come to an end and play also. The mountaineer shuts himself up in his wooden cottage, with his cows confined like himself, and spins out the weary hours until, in the spring, the woodcutter takes to the forest again and the cowherd begins to prepare for his journey upwards.

Look at the beautiful photograph of the Tonale Pass, with the Gran Paradiso in the background, on page 164, or at the great slopes of the Arlberg on pages 150 and 151, or the view in the valley of the Inn on page 72, or at the picture which portrays the coming of the föhn wind on page 102, and you will gain



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some idea of the Alpine winter landscape, its fairy loveliness, and also of its overwhelming loneliness.

Or so it used to be : for in the last thirty years or so a change has come. Someone found out that, if you attached to your feet two long pieces of wood, each slightly broader than a boot, having turned up the forward ends, somewhat in the manner of a fashionable lady in the Middle Ages, you could stand on the surface of the snow without sinking in. The discovery went further. Probably the Laplanders, from whom, perhaps, the idea came, used their prototypes of skis mostly to go along the level. But it was found that, employed to go downhill, skis would carry you at a great speed. In the deep soft snow of Scandinavia this was enough. But on the much steeper slopes of the Alpine region it was necessary to learn to stop suddenly, and even to turn at high speed without stopping. So a new technique was evolved. The names of the turns came from Norway and Sweden—"Telemark" and "Christiania"—but the Alpine skier had perforce to carry the lesson to a fine art, if he was to obtain the highest pleasure or indeed to get about at all. So in the winter, almost throughout the Alps, thousands of lowlanders disport themselves in the snow. And, what is more to the purpose, the inhabitants themselves found a new life opened to them. In the valleys where the winter tourists congregate they have new occupations, not only as teachers of the art of ski-ing and as guides, but in discharging the innumerable duties which the presence of visitors requires. But beyond this they have themselves learnt to excel the foreigners who first taught them ; they have at their doors opportunities for a fine sport, and can at last move about in their own country.

It is a strange commentary on the human intelligence that man, imprisoned by winter, should have waited for many thousands of years before finding so simple a means of delivery as two bits of wood. But the discovery, once made, has transformed the outlook, as well for the highlanders as for the inhabitants of Central Europe who dwell in the plains and among the foothills on either side of the chain. And the wonders of the Alps are now as easily to be attained in winter as in summer. He who wishes to submit to their enchantments will seek them where they are displayed in their utmost beauty and majesty. He will take the early morning air before the sun is up and know the glittering still of the Alpine night. He will spend laborious days under the heavy Alpine sun, making his tedious way through the ice-fall, stumbling over the piled moraine, or hacking steps in the long ridge of the Lyskamm (page 228), or grasping the great Z'mutt ridge of the Matterhorn (seen in part on page 219), or the pinnacles of the Grépon (page 239), or the east wall of the Great Dru

## INTRODUCTION

(page 243). And he will have his reward. For he will thus be able to say, with Ulysses,

"I am a part of all I have met,"

in a sense denied to him who never leaves the valley. But the wonders of the Alps, though disclosed in their fullest manifestation only to him who has striven for them, may be apprehended, however faintly, by the traveller on the lower slopes.

Consider the morning view of the Schlern (page 4), the crocuses below the Geislerspitz (page 11), the level field above which rises the fairy fastness of the Rosengarten (page 13), the Dürrensee with the savage precipices of Cristallo and Topena to close the vision (page 33), the terrific line of battlement and tower, which, springing to the Aiguille Noir, descends as sharply to the Dames Anglaises and then soars over the Aiguille Blanche to the Mont Blanc de Courmayeur. All this you can see from the path in the Italian Val Ferret (see page 242). Or, for grace and majesty, what can surpass the monolith of the Matterhorn, through the trees below the Riffelalp (page 217).

Herr Schätz pays too little attention to the South-Western Alps. And this is a pity, for there are views from the slopes above the upper reaches of the Isère in which Mont Blanc seems to pose for the gazer and the photographer, and from which, incidentally, most of the southern routes up the mountain can be studied. But, pre-eminent above all views from above the snowline, stands that of Monte Rosa from the east. Seen from the west, the usual Zermatt aspect, the giant mountain does not do itself justice. It looks lumpy and undistinguished, and loses its effect of height (page 230). Even the little cockscomb of rocks which forms the western ridge, and affords an agreeable scramble to diversify a somewhat monotonous ascent, seems insignificant. But the great eastern face, whatever standpoint is selected, never palls. I do not know exactly whence the photograph on page 231 was taken. It gives a very fair idea of the great cascades of ice and walls and towers of rock. Seen from a greater distance the effect is enhanced. Tennyson looked on it at dawn from the roof of Milan Cathedral and thought it "phantom-fair". It can also be seen from a more prosaic position: he who crosses the Alps by the Simplon-Orient Express, as he sits at breakfast, suddenly has a great vision. Meredith described it, though he was gazing from a greater height, the little Mont Mottarone:

Farther away, over middle ranges that are soft and clear, it melts, confusing the water with hot rays and the forest with darkness, to where, wavering in and out of view like flying wings, and shadowed like wings of archangels with rose and with orange and with violet, silver-white Alps are seen. You might take them for mystical streaming torches on the border-ground between vision and fancy. They lean as in a great flight forward over Lombardy.

## INTRODUCTION

And, as has been indicated above, the lover of the Alps has a new view of wonder, since he has learnt the glories of winter. The universal snow tends to bring the heights together, to bring down the mighty and exalt the humble. It blunts the dignity of rock form. But it brings also compensations. The great faces and hollows of snow take on and hold lights and colours and shades which are unknown in summer. The trees are hung with fantastic crystals. And the scene changes from hour to hour,

a chequer-work of . . . sapphire tints  
and amethyst and ruby,

until it fades into the purple of the night.

Winter leads to spring. And then from the edge of the snow come the flowers, in a riot of gold and blue, and the grass, the greener for its protective covering. For some of these wonders even modern photography is inadequate. But this volume suggests all that it is in the power of black and white to reproduce.

When we were very young, and had occasion to draw a map for our pastors and masters, we marked a mountain chain by a hard continuous line. To prove our knowledge of the habits of mountain chains, we made it meander about, and put in little squiggles and indentations. Then we plumed it with strokes, slanting on both sides to its axis, like the feathers set in the haft of an arrow. But mountain chains are not really like this. The great Alpine system lies round the Italian plain more or less in the shape of a half-moon, though with horns of unequal length. Its western extremity rests on the shores of the Mediterranean. Its eastern melts into the Hungarian plain. The distance from one point to the other is some six hundred and sixty-five miles. But it is not of equal height throughout. The greatest summits lie towards the middle from Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa. Far to the south-west it rises suddenly in the solitary peak of Monte Viso. To the east comes first the Bernina and its satellites (pages 129 to 132), and then Disgrazia (page 133), whose ill-omened name seems unsuitable to its grace and beauty, making an astonishing showing for its low elevation when seen from the Pennines across the Italian plain, but coyly invisible from the valleys. Then, broadening out, the mass spreads over Tyrol and into Styria and Carinthia with the Ortler (pages 161 and 162), Venediger (page 117) and Glockner (pages 122 *et seq.*), as culminating points, with the attendant groups of the Zillertal, Oetzal and the southern outlier of the Dolomites peering into Venetia. Last come the Julian Alps with their chief, the savage Terglou or Triglav (page 87), which, for all its splendid appearance, attains a height of only 9,400 feet, as against the 15,781 feet of Mont Blanc. Thus the long wall, if it could be seen in one glance in elevation, would be perceived to have a crest which runs up and down, and up

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and down again. In truth, it is not a wall. If seen from Italy it appears to rise steeply from the plain, the foothills and the long glens foreshortened into mere glacis. Looking westward or eastward from the summit you would see that, while the general pitch is not so abrupt, it is very broad, stretching out in multitudes of subsidiary ranges, and with multitudes of valleys and glens. And while, as has been said, it reaches its highest points in the section to the west of its centre, it is thickest towards the east, where from Po to the Bavarian Highlands it attains its maximum width of some hundred and sixty miles.

Furthermore, two of its most important groups lie off the main chain. To the north are the great mountains of the Bernese Oberland, almost surrounded on the east and north by the Aar and the other tributaries of the Rhine, connected with the spine of the Alps only by the narrow isthmus of the Grimsel, and sinking on the west almost to the shores of the Lake of Geneva. In the south-west, also connected with the main chain by a narrow isthmus, that of the Col du Lautaret, are the Cottian Alps, which we know more usually as the Alps of Dauphiné, the Meije (pages 250 to 252), the Écrins and their companions, rising in a grim and barren country of stones and bare rock faces, and dark and narrow glens, but dear to every mountaineer.

Still, the long range looks like a barrier erected by nature to guard the rich plains of Italy, beyond which civilization could live and grow, secure from the northern barbarian. The protection is more apparent than real. Except between the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon, the great wall is almost everywhere pierced by passes into the headwaters of the streams which flow to the Po. Over them, perhaps since before the dawn of history, certainly since Hannibal came with his elephants, have broken conquerors with their marching armies. Indeed it may almost be said that the Alps have never proved an efficient obstacle to the advance of a resolute invader. And the principal difficulties of the traverse are, as a rule, not on the summit ridge, but in the gorges through which the mountain streams carry the drainage to the plain. Napoleon crossed the Alps early in the year, before the winter snows had gone. But it would have been easier to stop him at the defile by Fort Bard than on the pass itself. Hence there are several instances of the upper levels of the valley on one side of the watershed being more accessible to the inhabitants of the other than of that towards which the waters fall. Except in deep winter it was easier to attain the upper reaches of Val d'Aosta from France than from Italy. The railway has changed all that, but, until United Italy imposed its own tongue upon all within its borders, the inhabitants of Courmayeur spoke French in preference to Italian. In the same way Macugnaja is more accessible from the Saas valley than from that of the

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Toce, and used to have a population of German origin, though with names translated into Italian for use on the Italian side. There are other cases in which, perhaps for geographical, perhaps for historical, reasons, communities of northern race and speech are to be, or used to be, found on the wrong side of the Alps. And the phenomenon is not peculiar to the Alps. Many of the upper pastures on the French side of the Pyrenees are reached more easily from Spain and are grazed in the summer by Spanish flocks and herds.

During the brief intervals when the barbarians and the conquerors were not engaged in the congenial task of invading Italy—and even sometimes while they were—the passes were turned to more peaceful uses. We don't know much, if anything, about early trade routes, and the highest authorities differ as to Hannibal's pass. But there must have been continuous traffic, at least across the Western Alps, from the time of Cæsar's conquest of Gaul. Then came the barbarians, though by uncertain ways, and there came also, from early Christian times, a stream of pilgrims to Rome. From the time of Pippin, travellers on government business must have been frequent, and from the close of the Middle Ages a great number of the Alpine passes were well known. Later came the time when men travelled for pleasure or at least from curiosity. But the chief characteristic, common to most of these people, was that they dreaded the Alps and got through them as fast as they could. They

were not pleased with the view  
which consisted of chasms and crags,

objects which in those days were considered ugly and menacing. In the early eighteenth century no one would have been surprised to meet a dragon round any corner, and later in the same century, though Englishmen went the Grand Tour, very few were tempted to make even the faintest attempt to explore the Alpine region through which they passed. Some few Swiss, indeed, whose names should be held in honour but cannot be recorded here, endured hardships and encountered dangers which were all the worse because they lay in the unknown. Then in the second half of the eighteenth century, Horace Benedict de Saussure, a gentleman of Geneva, both rich and learned, began his long siege of Mont Blanc. Mr. Coolidge dates the origin of serious mountain-climbing as 1760, the year in which Saussure first visited Chamonix and offered a prize to the man who should discover a practicable route up the mountain. The prize was won twenty-six years later, when Michel Paccard, the doctor at Chamonix, and a guide named Balmat attained the summit. For many years the credit of this ascent was ascribed to Balmat, and Paccard was considered a mere passenger, as, in later life, Balmat, with the help of Alexandre Dumas, represented him to

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be. But recently research has reversed their verdict and the doctor is now regarded as the true discoverer. Next year Balmat repeated the ascent, and a month later Saussure himself, with Balmat and eighteen other guides, gained the top. The first English ascent, that by Colonel Beaufoy, followed six days afterwards.

The importance of Saussure's exploits in the history of mountaineering can hardly be exaggerated. And it is difficult to praise too highly both his perseverance and his pursuit of science. But Mr. Coolidge's statement is somewhat of a paradox. In the first place the chief characteristic of mountaineering is that it is pursued in a spirit of adventure. Some of the pioneers, particularly Forbes and Tyndall, began their Alpine careers primarily as men of science. And, in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Alps were unsurveyed and the heights unascertained, climbers were in the habit of boiling thermometers at bivouacs and on mountain-tops. No doubt they put themselves to a lot of trouble and did not find out anything of great importance. But, coming of a serious generation and suffering, or otherwise, in many cases from the effects of a Cambridge education, they supposed that in adding, however inaccurately, to the store of knowledge, they were justifying their addiction to a mere sport. What really drove them onwards and upwards, however, was the love of the mountains, the desire to test the unknown, the beauty, the hardship, the change from their ordinary surroundings, the sheer fun of sleeping out and getting dirty, in another word, romance. And they were not the spiritual heirs of the great Genevese savant, deep as the debt which they, and we, owe to his courage, his high faith and his generosity.

In the second place modern mountaineering did not in fact stand in the following of Saussure. In 1787 Europe was on the verge of catastrophe. Two years later came the French Revolution. Soon the conquerors got to work again, and the Alpine region was enveloped in the fog of war. For the next twenty-six years, when we hear of the Alps it is in connection with some great feat of arms. Napoleon breaks through the Maritimes to Montenotte, and beyond that to Lodi and the rest, as later he broke through the Pennines on his way to Marengo. Lecourbe drives through the Grisons and Western Tyrol. Suvorof fights his way down the Reuss and makes his escape over the Prager and Pannixer passes. Only at rare intervals during that troublous time come some attempts to explore the Alps for more peaceful purposes. Placidus à Spescha, a Benedictine monk from the convent at Disentis, climbed the Rheinwaldhorn in 1789 and the Oberalpstock in 1792. In 1800 a party of peasants and a priest, stimulated by Count Franz von Salm, Prince-Bishop of Gurk and afterwards Cardinal, reached the top of the Gross-Glockner. Saussure himself ascended the

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Pizzo Bianco, near Macugnaja, and in 1792 reached the summit of the Théodule pass from the Italian side and ascended the Théodulhorn and the Little Matterhorn. In 1813 M. M. Maynard climbed the Zermatt Breithorn. But the greatest exploits of this period of darkness were those of members of a family from Aarau named Meyer. The head of the family, besides paying for a survey and the publication of a map of the Alps, himself climbed the Titlis in 1787. His son crossed the Tschingel Pass in 1790, and his sons again, in 1810, crossed the Beich Pass and on the 3rd August made the first ascent of the Jungfrau (page 201). In the following year one of these young men made an attempt on the Finsteraarhorn (pages 198 and 199) by the south-east ridge, seen well in profile on page 198 ; he failed to reach the top. But his guides went on, laying the seeds thereby of controversy, which has continued until very recent days, as to whether they succeeded. In 1804 a guide named Josef Pichler made the first ascent of the Ortler. But the lack of interest in mountaineering is illustrated by the fact that, though Pichler made a second ascent in 1824 and a third in 1836, the fourth ascent was accomplished only in 1864, and then by three Englishmen, E. N. and H. F. Buxton and Francis Fox Tuckett, with Christian Michel of Grindelwald and Franz Biner of Zermatt. The date and names announce that the golden age of mountaineering had come.

There were other isolated ascents during the wars and in the period immediately succeeding. The names must be mentioned of Gottlieb Studer, of Desor, of J. D. Forbes, of Mr. Cade, who crossed the Théodule to Zermatt in 1800, and, for the sake of those who came after him and of his own later exploits, of Frank Walker, who crossed the Oberaarjoch in 1826. Many must necessarily be left unnoticed here, in order that we may turn to the new spirit in which the love and joy of the Alps were now to be engendered, particularly in the hearts of English people.

Mr. Coolidge, who was a native of the United States, though he spent most of his life on this side of the Atlantic and was a fellow of an Oxford college, was always at pains to belittle the part played by the English in the development of mountaineering. It would be foolish to go to the opposite extreme and to fail to recognize the work done by the continental peoples, and particularly by the Germans and Austrians in the Eastern Alps, which they made their own and where, in spite of the occasional incursions of the British, they carried off by far the larger share of the spoil. But the rebirth of mountaineering after the Napoleonic Wars, especially in the Western and Central Alps, was largely the work of Englishmen and Scotsmen. And the impulse to it came in great part from the poetry of the Romantic movement, and above all that of Wordsworth.

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Byron and Shelley paid a famous visit to the Lake of Geneva, and each of them went off into the higher mountains. Byron did not like them very much. They dwarfed him, and at this time of his life at least, he did not care for scenery or events which made him less than the pre-eminent figure on the landscape. There is true feeling in Shelley's *Mont Blanc*, and, had he come to grips with the hills, he might have found solace in them and perhaps peace. But no mountaineer can reflect in memory on his happiest and deepest joys and hopes without recalling some passage from Wordsworth, something from *The Prelude* or from the *Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle*. For Wordsworth had the freedom of the mountains. He had trodden them, been awed by their tempests and soothed by their calm. He "taught us how to feel", because his feeling came from experience.

Then came the romanticists of the great Victorian age—Arnold, an incurable romantic for all his classicism and all his philosophy; Tennyson, expressing the emotions of a sophisticated age, struggling to escape from its sophistication, musical like his own rivulets "hurrying through the lawns", packed with images and figures from the hills; Browning, who saw the Alps as one sees them from Italy; and, in prose, Ruskin, perpetually falling a victim to what he denounced as the pathetic fallacy, perpetually drawing from inanimate things morals that are not there, but painting in words wonderful coloured pictures and gathering up from time to time all the music and all the colour in some magic phrase.

The upper middle classes of the fifth and sixth decades of the nineteenth century were therefore well prepared in mind for adventure amongst the hills, and knew in a vague subconscious way what they might expect to find. Jowett might ask Rossetti what the knights were going to do with the Grail when they found it. The pioneers could not be disturbed by any such question. They climbed because they liked climbing. They found it "the purest of human pleasures". And they enjoyed themselves hugely. They incurred the displeasure of Mr. Ruskin because of their uproarious high spirits. They made bad jokes and wrote them down. Their English was slipshod. They misquoted their favourite authors. They wore the most uncomfortable and the most unsuitable clothes. They carried alpenstocks and huge cumbersome ice-axes, and loaded themselves with objects like the White Knight. Even the most illustrious, Mr. Ball, carried a knapsack with a sleeved waistcoat, "a slight provision of tea, chocolate and raisins", a one-volume Shakespeare, a pair of slippers, thirty foot of rope, a Scotch plaid, an umbrella for "hot sunshine even more than rain", two thermometers and a clinometer, a compass with prismatic eyepiece, a notebook, a sketchbook, an opera-glass, knife, measuring tape, veil, spectacles, leather cap, spare cord, matches, flask of tea, tin box for plants, and "a geological hammer,



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of a form available for occasional use as an ice-axe, with a strap to keep all tight ". Thus equipped he left Zermatt on the 17th August, 1845, to attempt the first passage of the Schwarz Thor, and, in spite of the cowardice and incompetence of his guide, accomplished his object, except that, on the Italian side, he found himself in the Val d'Ayas and not, as he had hoped, in the Val de Lys.

This expedition might well be held to mark the beginning of modern mountaineering. But no account of it seems to have been published until the appearance of *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers* in 1859. Meanwhile, " the critical impulse " had come. In 1854 Mr. Alfred (afterwards Mr. Justice) Wills ascended the Wetterhorn with two guides from the Oberland and two from Chamonix. It was the fourth ascent, but Wills's description of it has always been supposed to be one of the most powerful incentives to English mountaineers. In 1855 the Revd. Charles Hudson, Christopher and J. G. Smyth, with Mr. J. Birkbeck and Mr. Stevenson, and with Ulrich Lauener and two Zermatt guides, made the first ascent of the highest point of Monte Rosa, the credit for the success of the expedition resting rather with the amateur than the professional members of the party. In the same year Hudson and the two Smyths, with two other Englishmen and no professional help, irritated by the exactions and the regulations of the guide bureau at Chamonix, made what was at once the first guideless ascent of Mont Blanc and the first ascent of that mountain from St. Gervais by way of the Aiguille du Goûter. These ascents, and Hudson's account of them, competed with work begun by Wills, and the golden age of mountaineering began in earnest. We may take it as culminating in the great campaign which A. W. Moore and Edward Whymper began together in 1864, and as ending in 1865, when Whymper's long siege of the Matterhorn reached its triumph and its disaster. Much still remained to be done. The Saas Maor was conquered only in 1875, the Meije in 1877, the Dru in 1878, after a series of attacks by Clinton Dent as fraught with disappointments and as determined as those of Whymper on the Matterhorn, the Charmoz in 1880, the Grépon in 1881, the Aiguille Blanche de Péleret in 1885. There were new fashions to come. Mummery's ascent of the two Chamonix Aiguilles mentioned above set a fresh standard of technical achievement. In 1876 Messrs. Cust, Carwood and Colgrave made the first guideless ascent of the Matterhorn. In 1879 Charles and Laurence Pilkington and F. Gardiner made the first guideless ascent of the Meije. Guideless climbing had come to stay. The great Austrian school of amateur climbers was about to take foremost place. In 1882 Mr. Haskett-Smith, in a long season in the English Lake District, proved himself as true a pioneer of the Alps as any of the previous generation, for, by inaugurating British rock-climbing, he created the British modern school.

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Meanwhile all kinds of things had been happening. The Alpine Club had been founded in 1857, with John Ball as its first president. The Austrian Alpine Club followed in 1862; the Swiss and Italian in 1863; the French in 1874. As a result of the foundation of the Continental Clubs shelter huts were erected all over the Alps; many climbs were made easier by fixed ropes and chains. And, as there were no longer great mountains to be ascended for the first time, modern adventurers set themselves to discover new routes, and even new mountains, for points on the ridges were baptized to mark the success of those who reached them first. Besides the huts on the mountain sides, huge hotels sprang up in the valleys. Railways were carried up to places and to heights which would have seemed incredible even fifty years ago. Furthermore, the whole sport became systematized. Every route and every ridge and almost every rock were described in print. There cannot now be any portion of the earth's surface more efficiently and more completely mapped than the Alpine Chain. In all this there was both good and evil. He who knows most about it will hesitate longest in deciding which predominates.

The pioneers were great men, and, trivial as some of their literature may now be adjudged to be, when considered by the immensities with which it was concerned, they produced, besides many who were capable of writing like gentlemen for gentlemen, at least three of supreme literary ability, whose work deserves to live, even if, through changing fashions and national enmities, mountaineering in the Alpine region should cease to be—Leslie Stephen, Edward Whymper and Douglas Freshfield. For illustration they depended on the woodcut and the chromo-lithograph. Some of the results are comic. It is impossible to look at the vignette on the title-page of the first series of *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers*, or at either the chromo or the woodcuts illustrating Mr. Ball's paper in that volume, or at the frontispiece of Wills's *Wanderings Among the High Alps*, without something approaching a smile. But on the whole they were fortunate. It was a most happy chance—or perhaps the word "chance" does not do justice to Mr. William Longman—which caused that eminent publisher and mountaineer to select Whymper, then only twenty years old, to illustrate the second series of *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers*, and to send him for that purpose to the Dauphiné. Excellent both with his pencils and in his use of the tools proper to his craft, Whymper illustrated his own book and other people's. E. T. Coleman, an older man, attained equal skill in his employment of colour and stone. But when photography came, and still more when the wet plate gave place to the dry and the dry to the film, and when the secrets of mechanical reproduction were discovered, the old art was doomed. In 1892 the Badminton volume on Mountaineering, having the

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good luck to find available the skill and the admirable sense of humour of Mr. H. G. Willink and his deep knowledge of his subject, could still rely for its pictures on his pencil and pen. But the first blast of the trumpet had sounded in 1865 when the Rev. H. George set out on a journey to explore the Oberland and its glaciers, and to illustrate them "with ice-axe and camera". The actual operator of the camera was a Mr. Edwards and the apparatus which he found it necessary to carry would make any of those whose illustrations adorn the present volume stare. It formed a load for one man, with the addition of a dark tent and the camera legs. George's photographs have faded. The tissue sheets preserving them have gone yellow; and the controversies about glacier action, which they were intended to illustrate, have long been stilled. But the book and its pictures have historic importance. George's greatest successors have been W. F. Donkin, Whymper himself, the great Italian, Vittorio Sella, and Mr. Sydney Spencer, who has lately turned from photography to painting. The great successes achieved by these men, and by the thousands who have followed them, have caused older methods of illustration to fall into disuse. It would be idle to pretend that we have not thereby lost as well as gained. But the great beauty of the pictures in this volume show on which side the balance of advantage rests.

As has been suggested above, Herr Schätz has paid more attention to the Eastern and less to the Western Alps than British climbers would have expected. Perhaps that is all to the good. Political and financial developments have in recent years turned many British people to the East, where the exploration has been, in the main, the work of German and Austrian mountaineers. In this book English people will find much to tempt them to visit that part of the Alpine chain. They will find beautiful mountains and a friendly people. And they will soon discover that those ridges and those great spaces of the snow are too vast to be, in the current phrase, exhausted, however many feet have trodden them before. Summer and winter, storm and sunshine, storm and calm, these endure, whatever changes; here, equally with the pioneers, the modern wanderer can find the true wonders of the Alps, and whether in the exultation of victory or the bitterness of defeat, recapture the same charm and submit his spirit to the same reverence.

**THE DOLOMITES**  
**DOLOMITEN**





Vajolettürme

The Vajolet Towers

Jos. Jul. Schatz phot



Summer Morning: View of the Schlern Massif  
Sommermorgen. Blick auf Schlernmassiv

E. Engel phot.



The Rosengarten Group, from the Schlern  
Rosengartengruppe vom Schlern aus

Dr. H. Pfeifer phot.





Sellatourne      The Sella Towers

E Engel phot.



Die Sella von der Marmolata aus  
The Sella, from the Marmolata

K Kreß phot



Rosengarten und Seiseralpe von der Seceda aus  
Rosengarten and the Seiser Alp from the Seceda

Hermann Hilscher phot



Sonnenuntergang am Sellaplateau mit Boespitze und Marmolata  
On the Sella Plateau at Sunset — the Boespitze and Marmolata

H Reich phot



Tschierspitzen

Dr. H. Pfeifer phot.



Murfreittürme

The Murfreit Towers

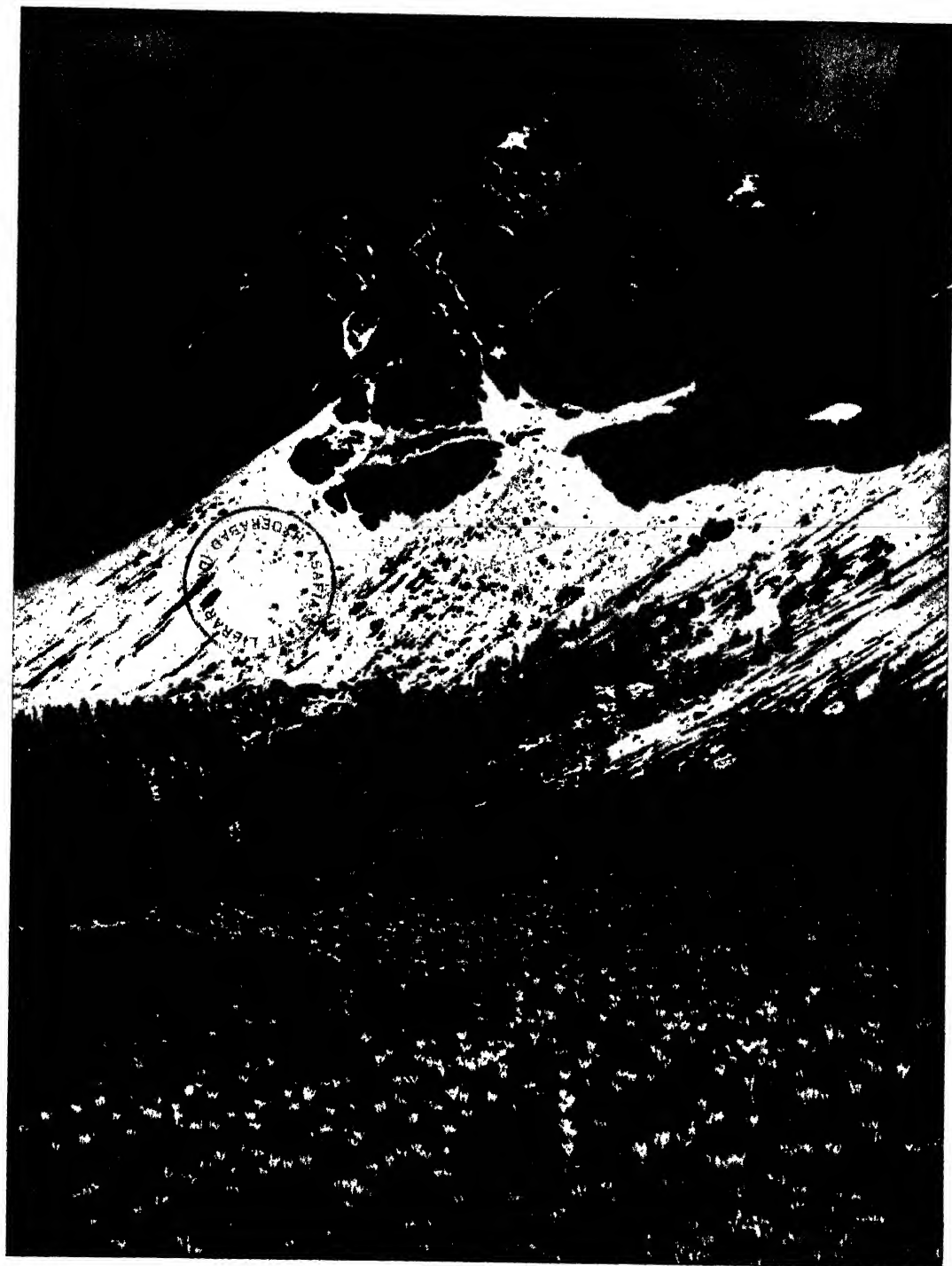
H. Reich phot.



On the Antermoja Pass: View towards the Vajolet Towers

Auf dem Anterjojapaß. Blick gegen Vajolettürme

J. Koller phot.



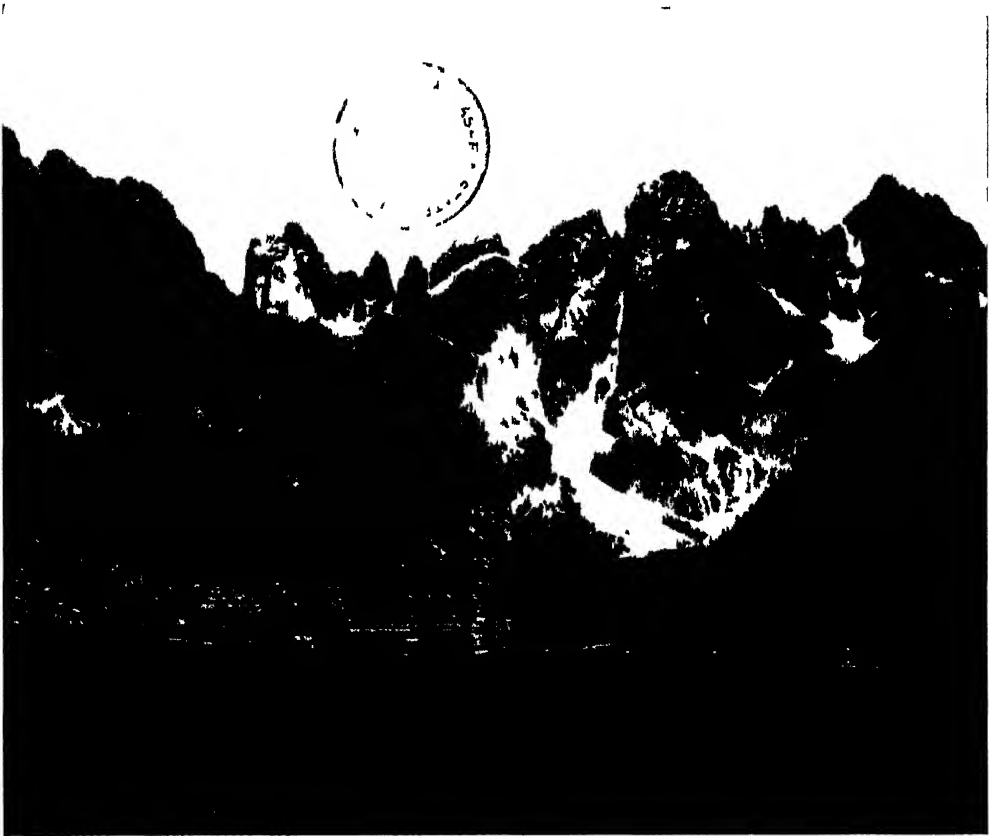
Geislerspitzen

Josef Kaiser phot.



The Rosengartenspitze — East Face  
Rosengartenspitze-Ostwand

Dr H Pfeifer phot



Outlook from the Venegia Alp towards the Rosengarten Group  
Aussicht von der Venegia-Alpe gegen Rosengartengruppe

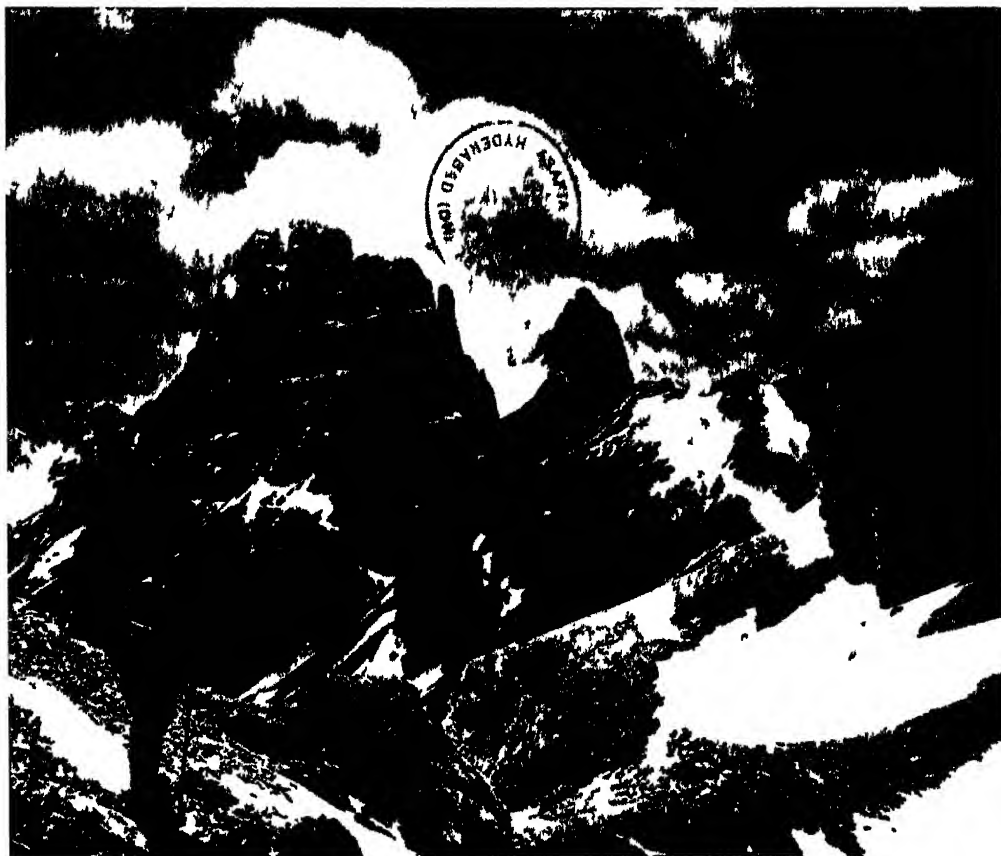
Dott. Luciano Morpurgo phot.





Der Rosengarten

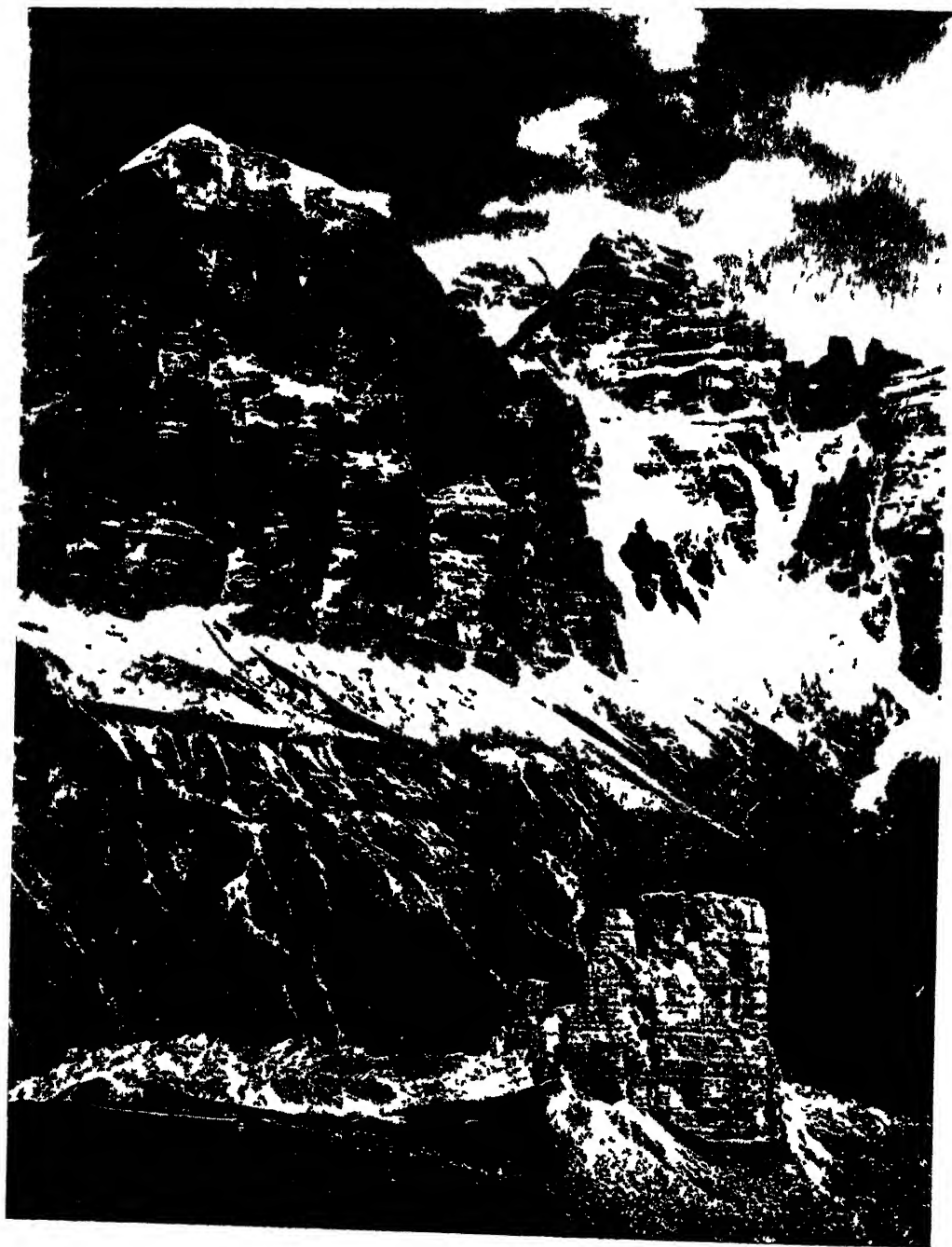
H Reich phot



The Grasleiten Pass and the Rosengarten

Grasleitenpaß mit Rosengarten

H Reich phot



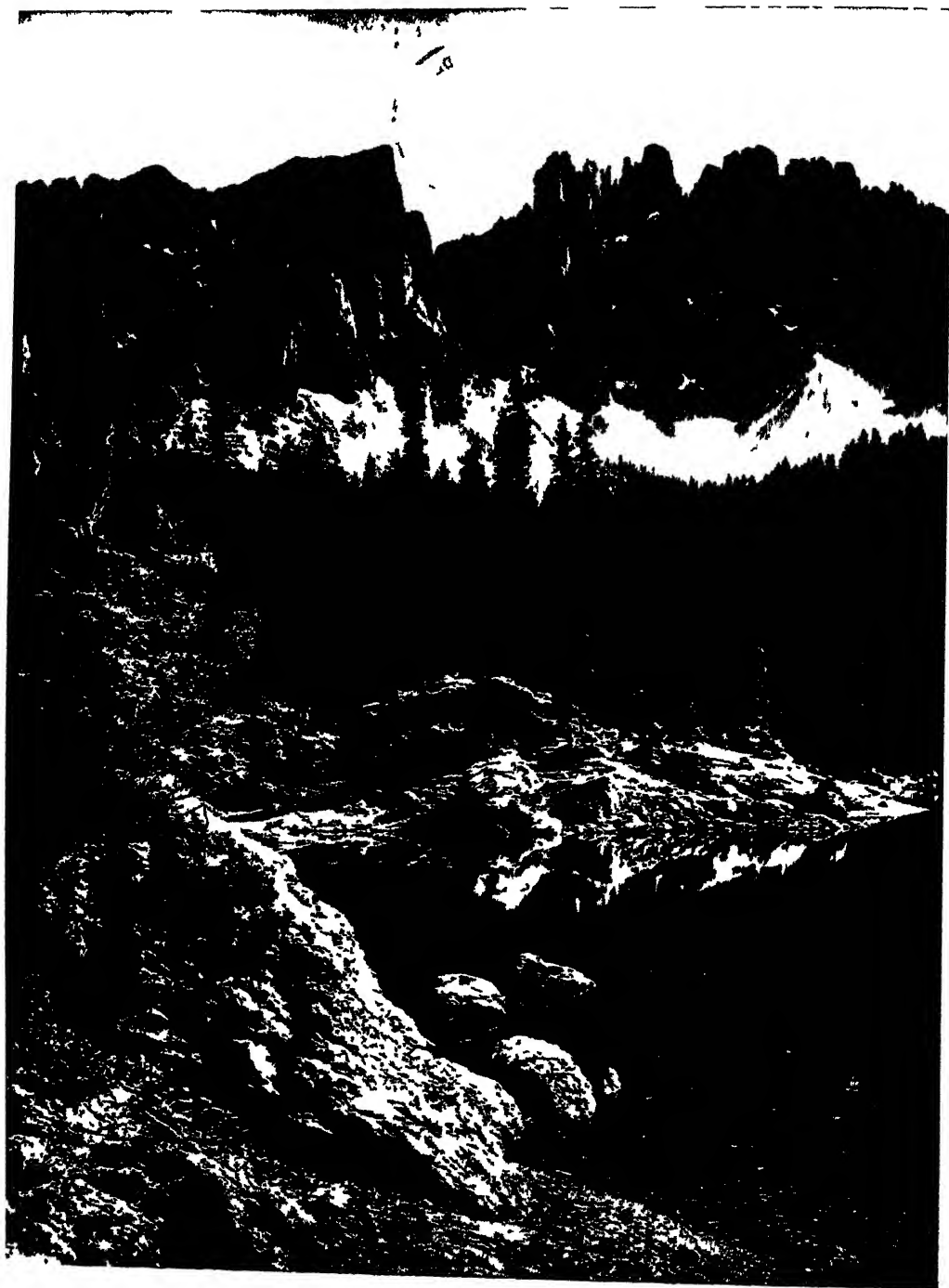
Tofana, with the Cinque Torri in the foreground  
Tofana, im Vordergrund Cinque Torri

A Frank phot



Colfuschg and the Sella  
Colfuschg mit Sella (Val de Mesdi)

H. Reich phot.



Kaisersee mit Latemar

The Kaisersee and the Latemar

Gg Neumann phot.



Fünffinger spitze

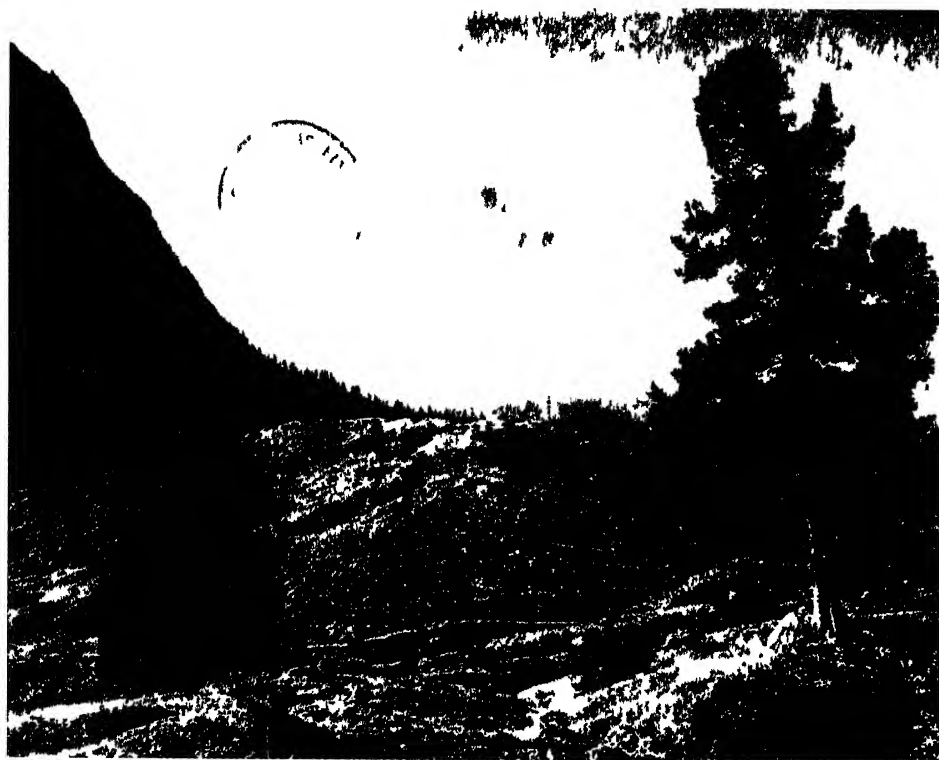
Five Fingers Peak

H Reich phot



The Langkofel, from the Seiser Alp  
Der Langkofel von der Seiseralpe

H Reich phot



The Langkofel, from the Regensburg Hut  
Langkofel von der Regensburger Hütte

Karl Sandner phot





Der Zwolferkofel

Willi Doh phot



Guglia di Brenta

Dr Hans Lorenz phot



View from the Schusterplatte towards Haimold and the Venediger  
Blick von der Schusterplatte gegen Haunold und Venediger

A. Frank phot.



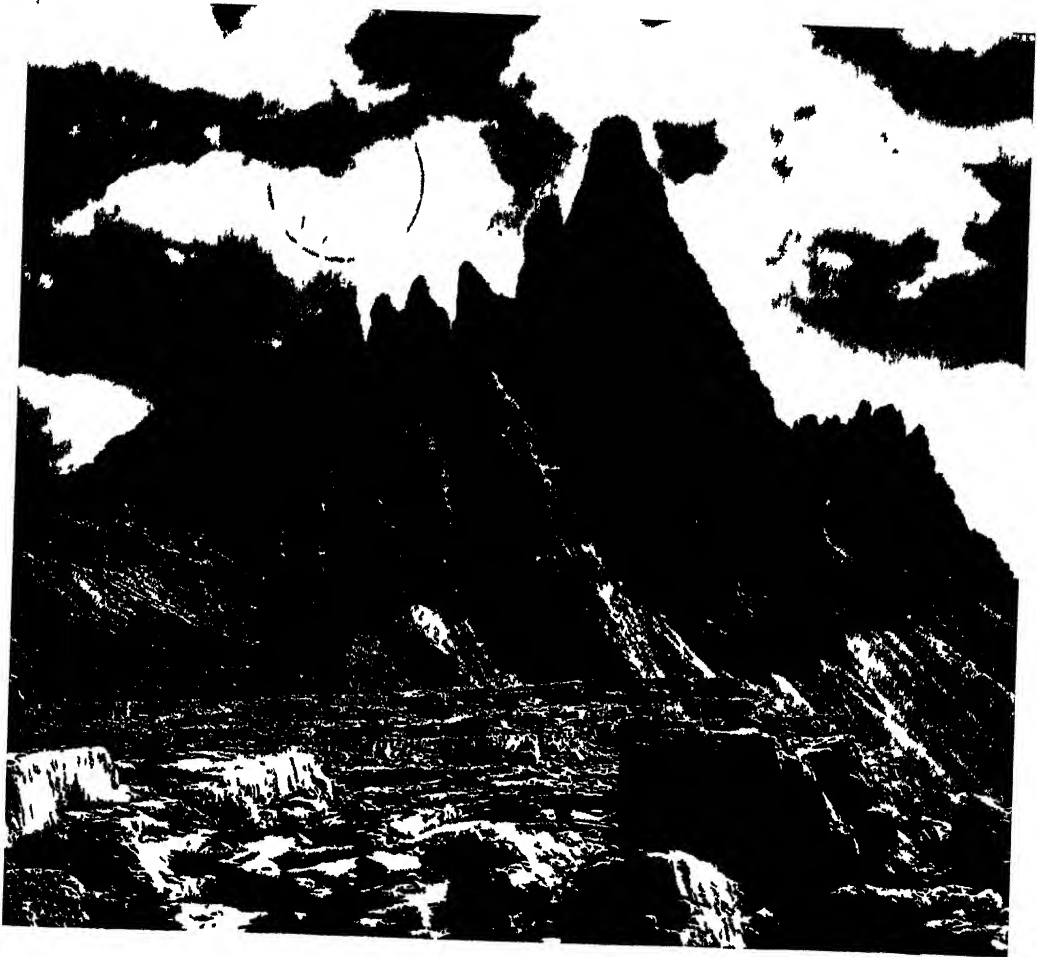
Croda da Lago and Anteleon, from the Nuvolau  
Croda da Lago und Antelao vom Nuvolau

Gg. Jäger phot.



Die Schusterspitze

Dr. Karner phot



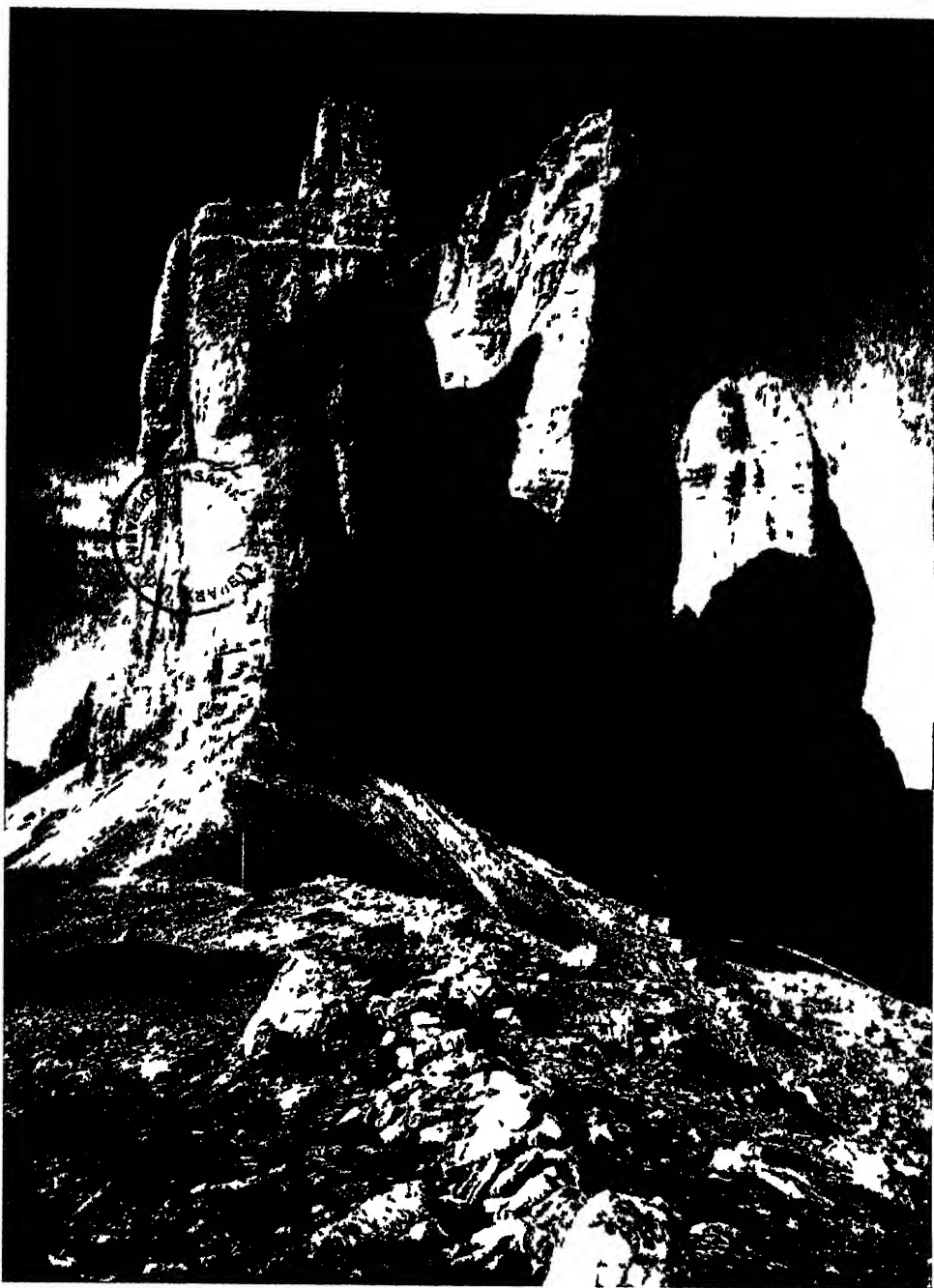
Der Paternkofel

Gg Neumann phot



The Sorapis from the Misurina Road—the Tie Croci  
Sorapis vom Weg Misurina—Tie Croci

Gg Jager phot



Die Drei Zinnen

The Three Pinnacles

Gg Neumann phot





The Drei Zinnen, from the Misurinasee  
Die Drei Zinnen vom Misurinasee aus

J. Kaiser phot



View of the Drei Zinnen, from Monte Piano  
Blick vom Monte Piano auf Drei Zinnen

Karl Sandtner phot



The Pravitalsee and the Sass Maor  
Pravitalsee mit Saß Maor

Dott. Luciano Morpurgo phot.



The Dürrensee and the Cristallo Group  
Dürrensee mit Cristallogruppe

Herbert Rüedli phot.



The Marmolata, from the Bindelweg  
Die Marmolata vom Bindelweg

Dr. H. Pfeifer phot.



The Bambergerspitze and the Daint de Mesdi  
Bambergerspitze und Daint de Mesdi

Gg. Jäger phot.



The Marmolata, from the Larsectal  
Marmolata vom Larsectal

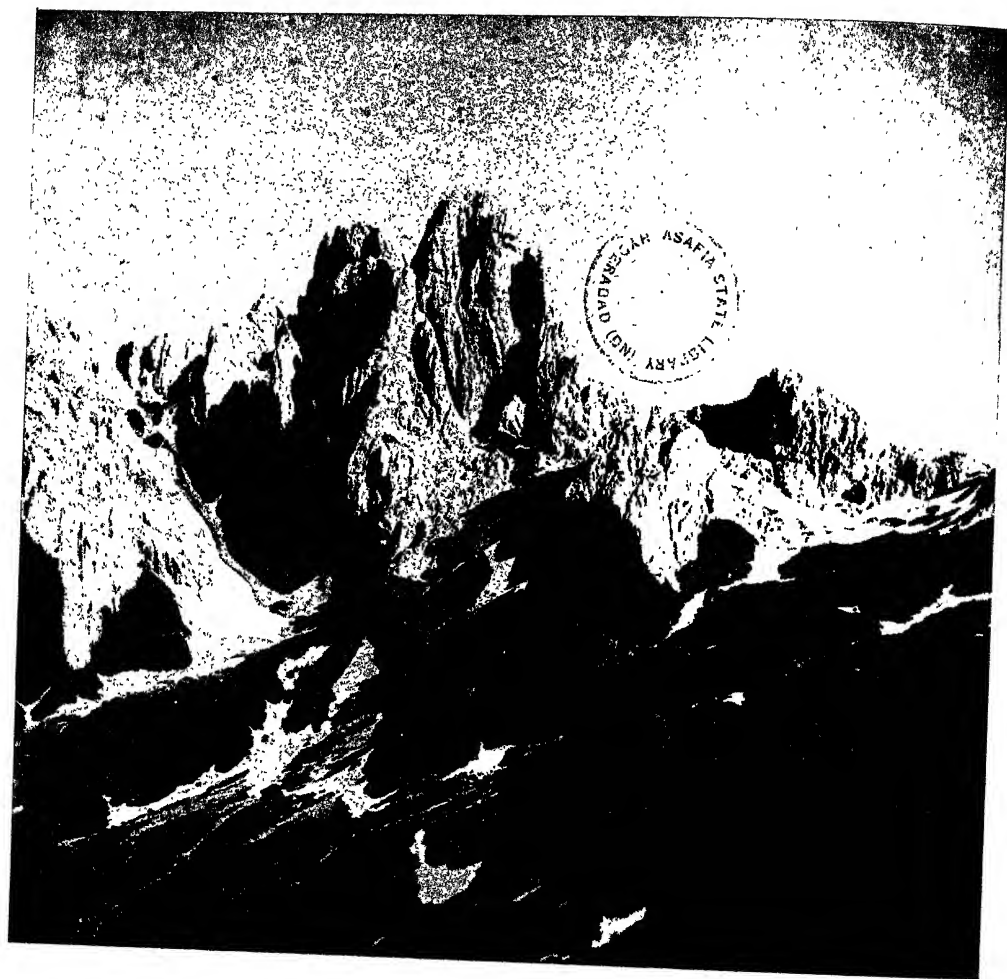
Jos Netzuda phot



Monte Pelmo

Gg Neumann phot.





Cima Manstorna in the Val Canali (Pala Group)  
Cima Manstorna im Val Canali (Palagruppe)

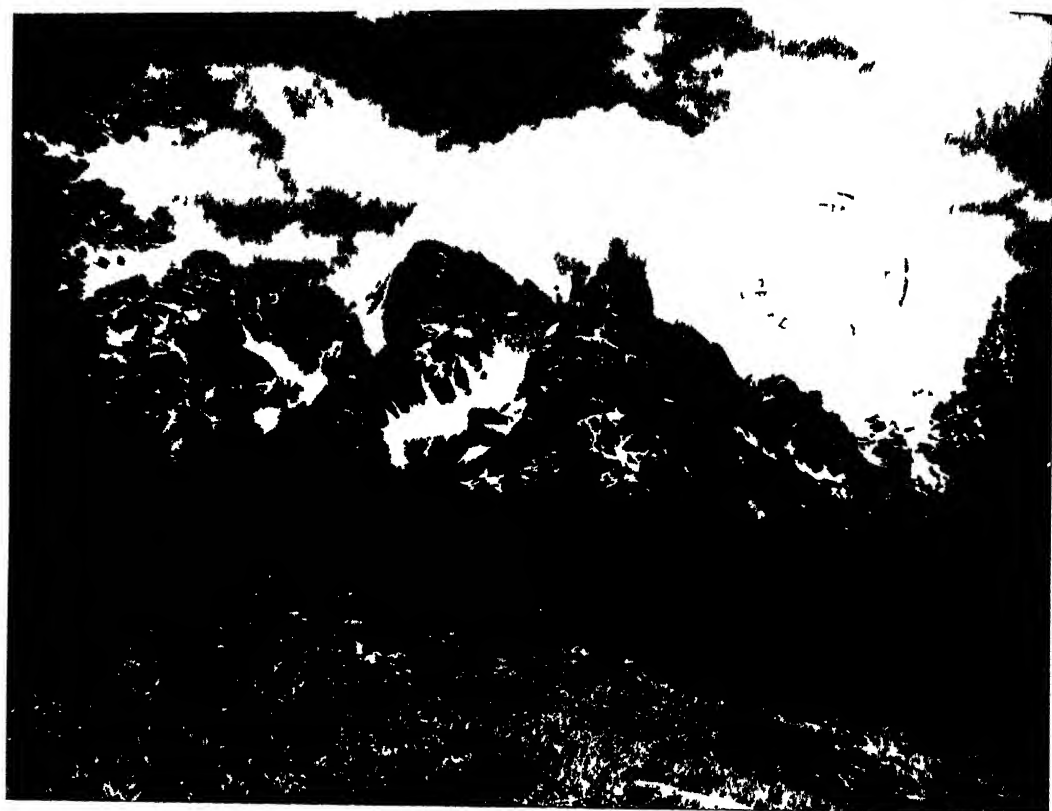
Dr. G. A. Kuhfahl phot.



J. Kaiser phot.

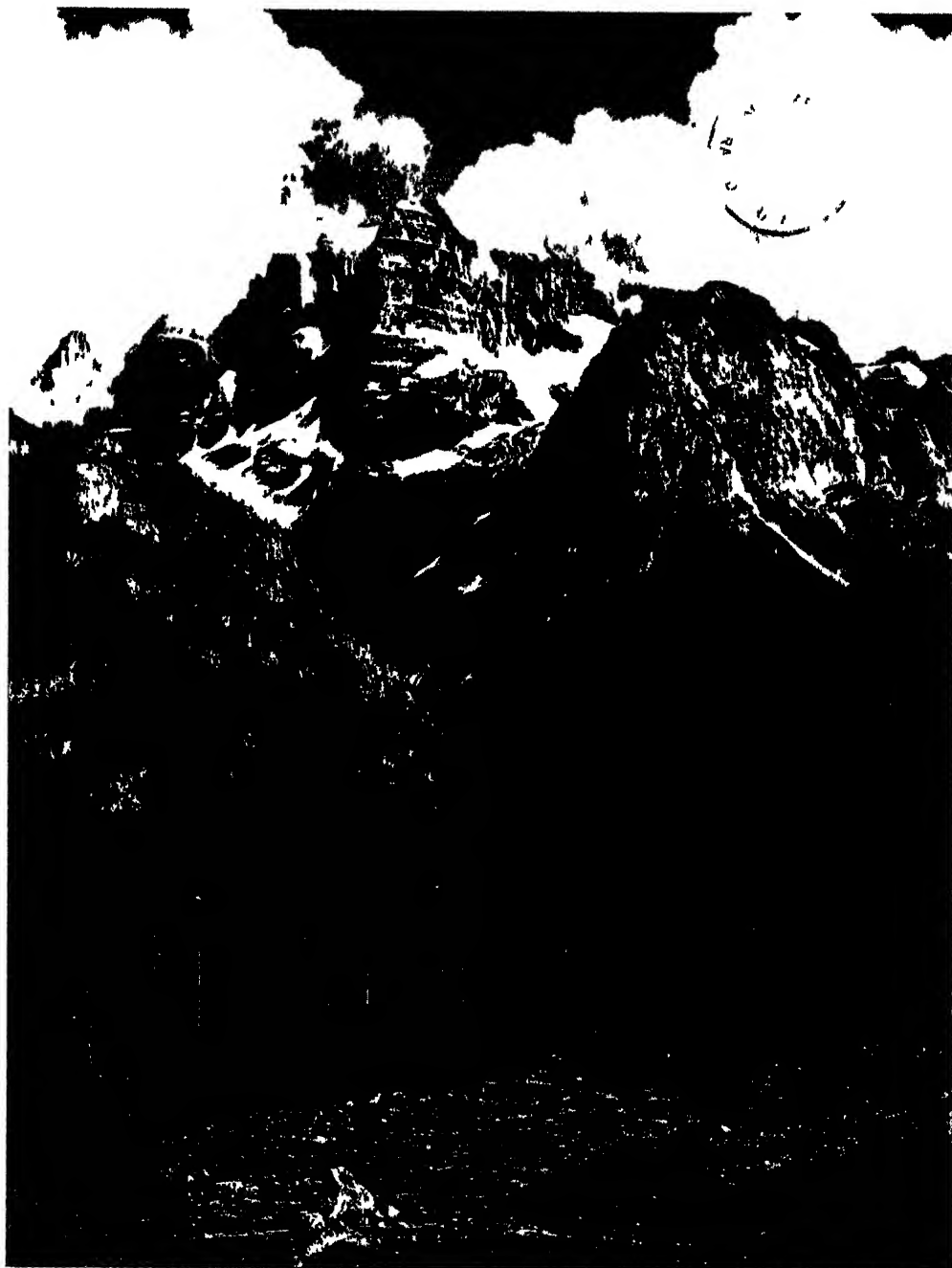
The Pala Group

Die Palagruppe



Vezzana and Cimone della Pala, from the Lusia Pass  
Verzana und Cimone della Pala vom Lusiapaß

Dott Luciano Morpurgo phot



Cima Tosa and Crozzon di Brenta, from Madonna di Campiglio  
Cima Tosa und Crozzon di Brenta von Madonna di Campiglio

Jos Netzuda phot



Ritorto Alm, with the Brenta Group  
Ritorto-Alm gegen Brentagruppe

J. Kaiser phot.

**BAVARIA AND TYROL**  
**BAYERN UND TIROL**





F G Zetz phot

Konigssee mit Watzmann-Ostwand  
The Konigssee and the Watzmann (last Face)

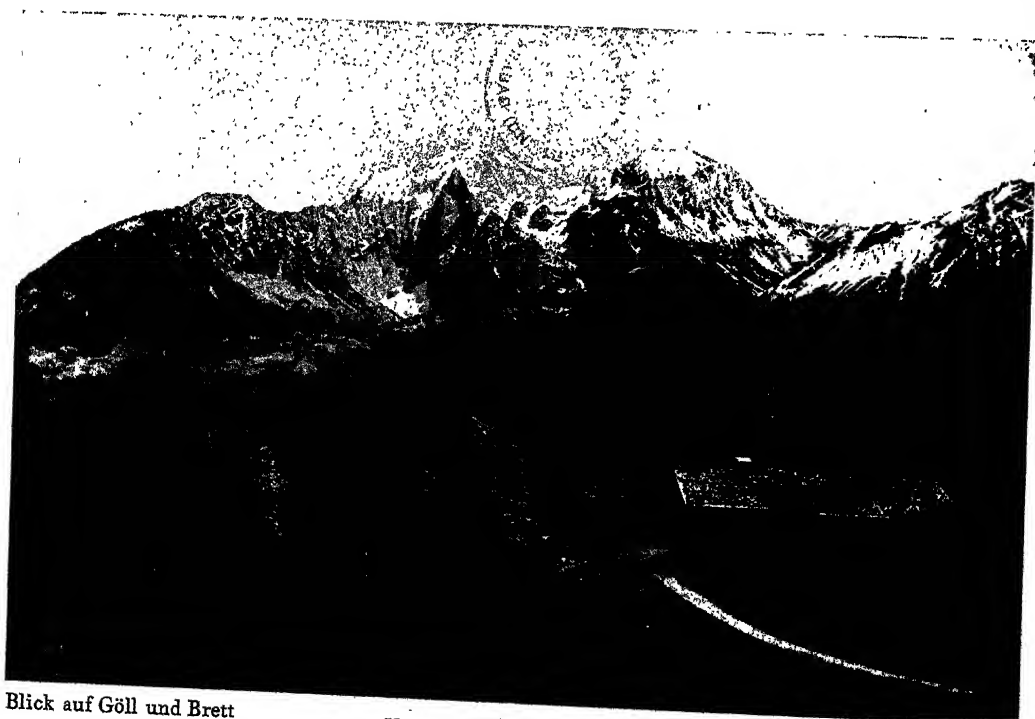




Winter in der Ramsau

Winter in the Ramsau

H. Gutjahr phot.



Blick auf Göll und Brett

View of the Göll and Brett

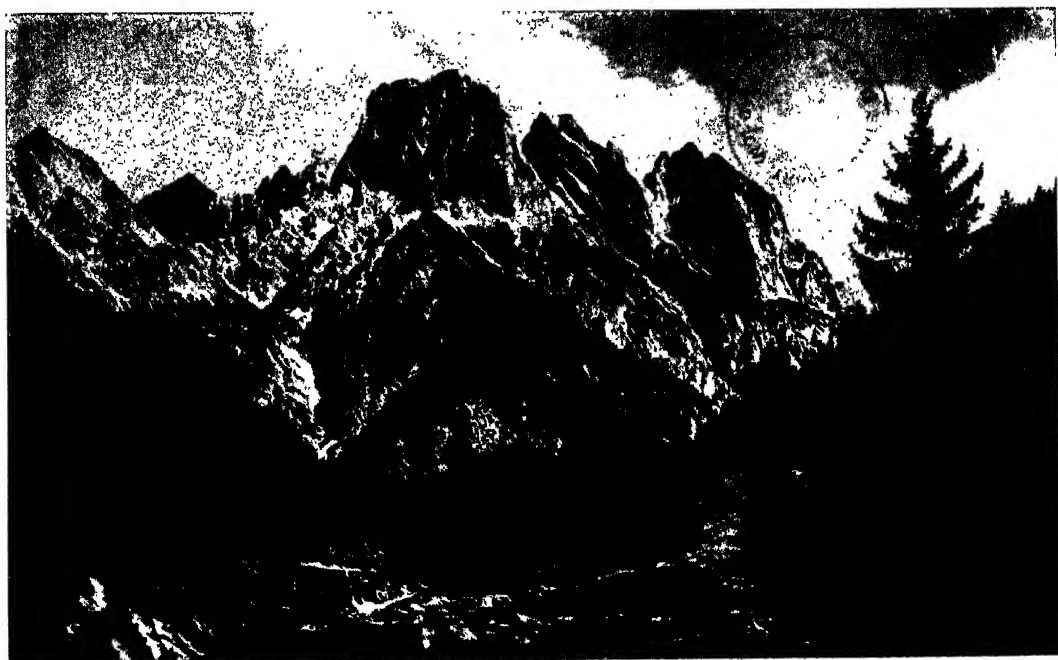
H. Gutjahr phot.



Obersee mit Teufelshörner

The Obersee and the Teufelshörner

F. G. Zeitz phot.



Reiteralm. Mühlsturzhörner

H. Gutjahr phot.



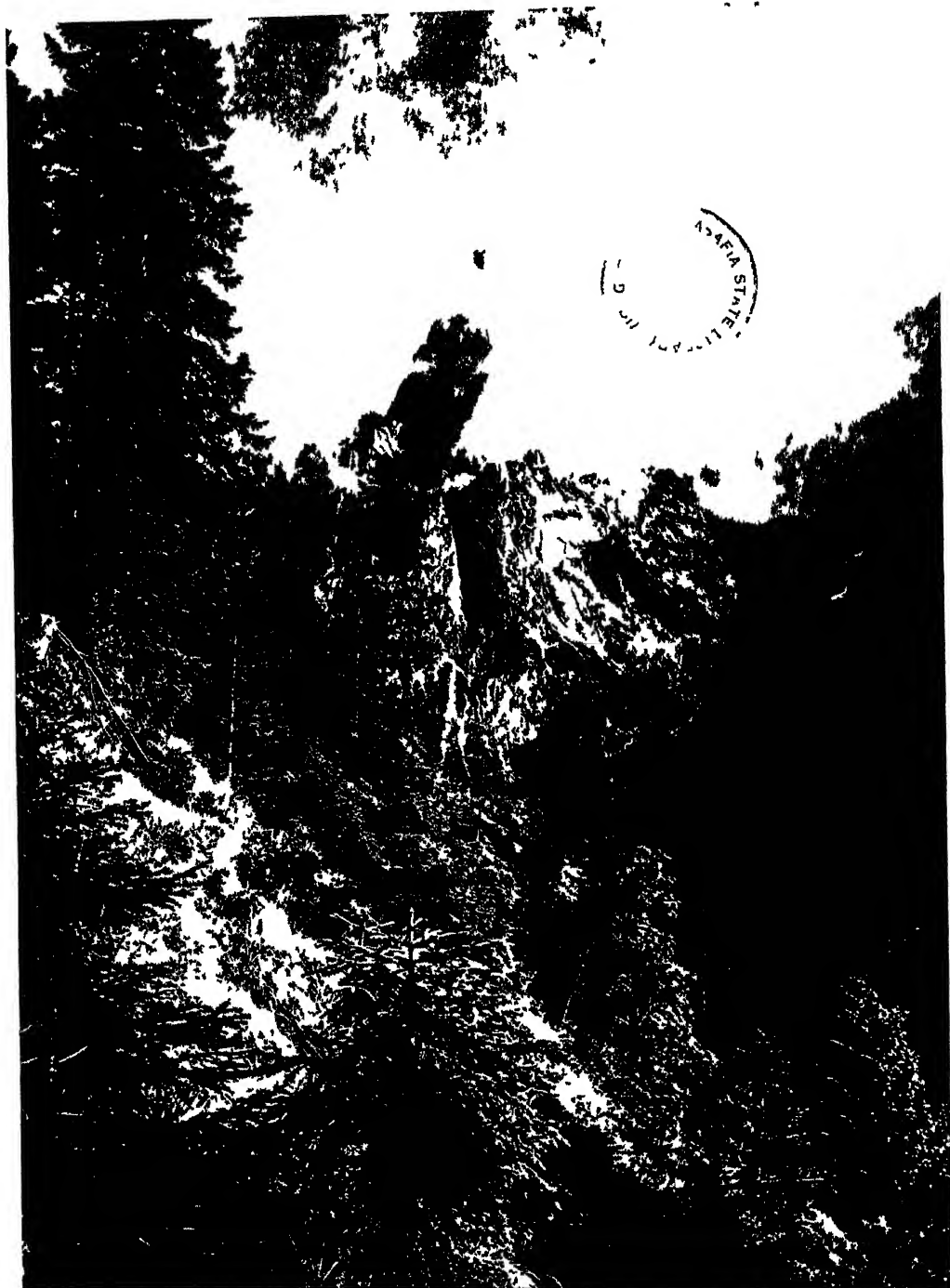
Schönfeldspitze (Steinernes Meer)

Jos. Jul. Schätz phot.



The Wilder Kaiser, from the Hinterkaiserfelden  
Wilder Kaiser von Hinterkaiserfelden aus

G. Berthold phot.



Kleine Halt

A Asal phot



Predigtstuhl

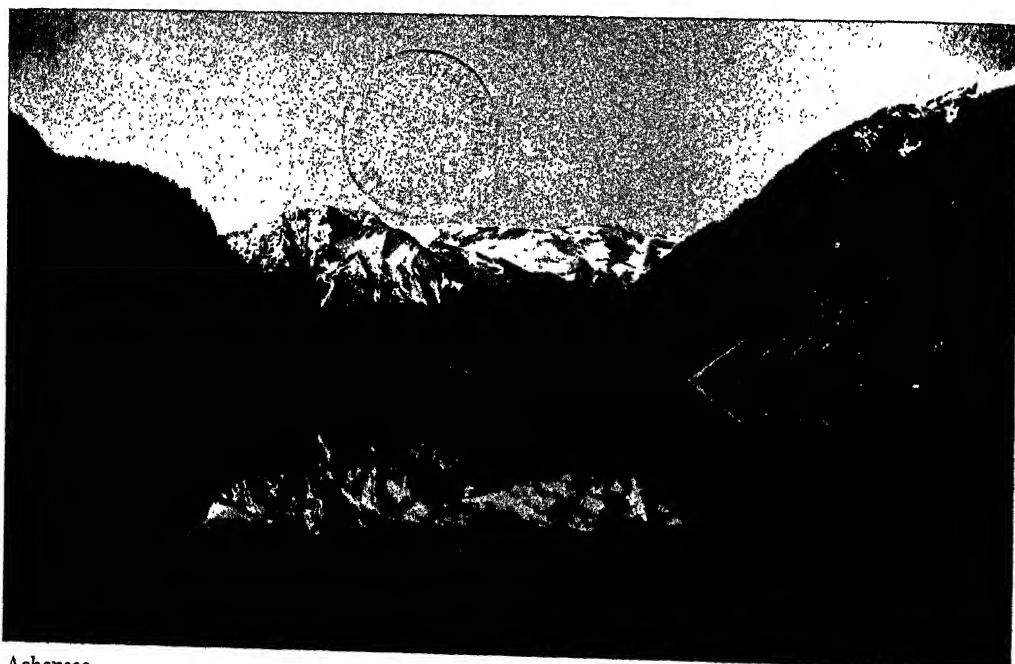
Fr Kroner phot



Ascherjochgipfel gegen Hinteres Sonnwendjoch und Guffert

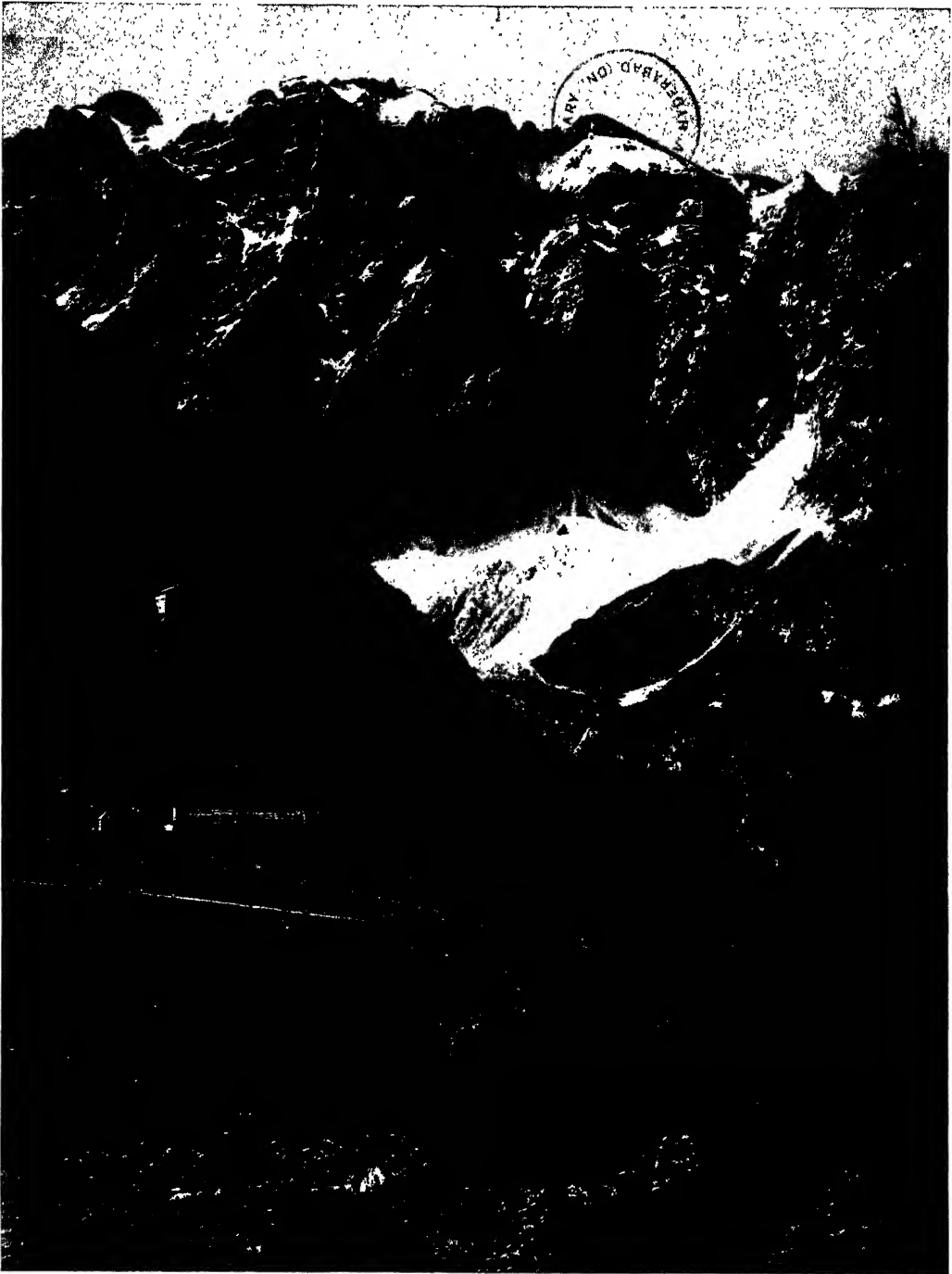
Hermann Einsele phot.

The Summit of the Ascherjoch, looking towards the Hinteres Sonnwendjoch and Guffert



Achensee

J. Koller phot.



Hochalm und Karwendelhaus mit Birkkar- und Ödkarspitze  
Hochalm and the Karwendel-Haus, with the Birkkar- and Ödkarspitze

Jos. Jul. Schätz phot.





At the Kleiner Ahornboden  
Am Kleinen Ahornboden

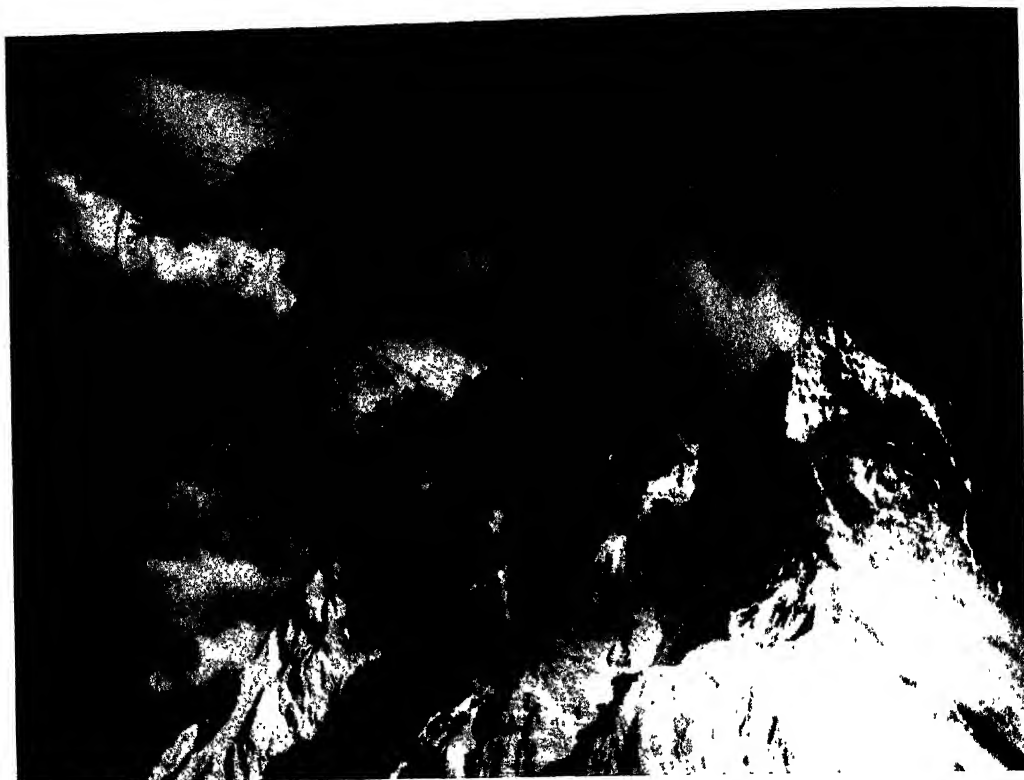
Dr. Hans Pfeifer phot.



Regenbogen über den Ruchenköpfen

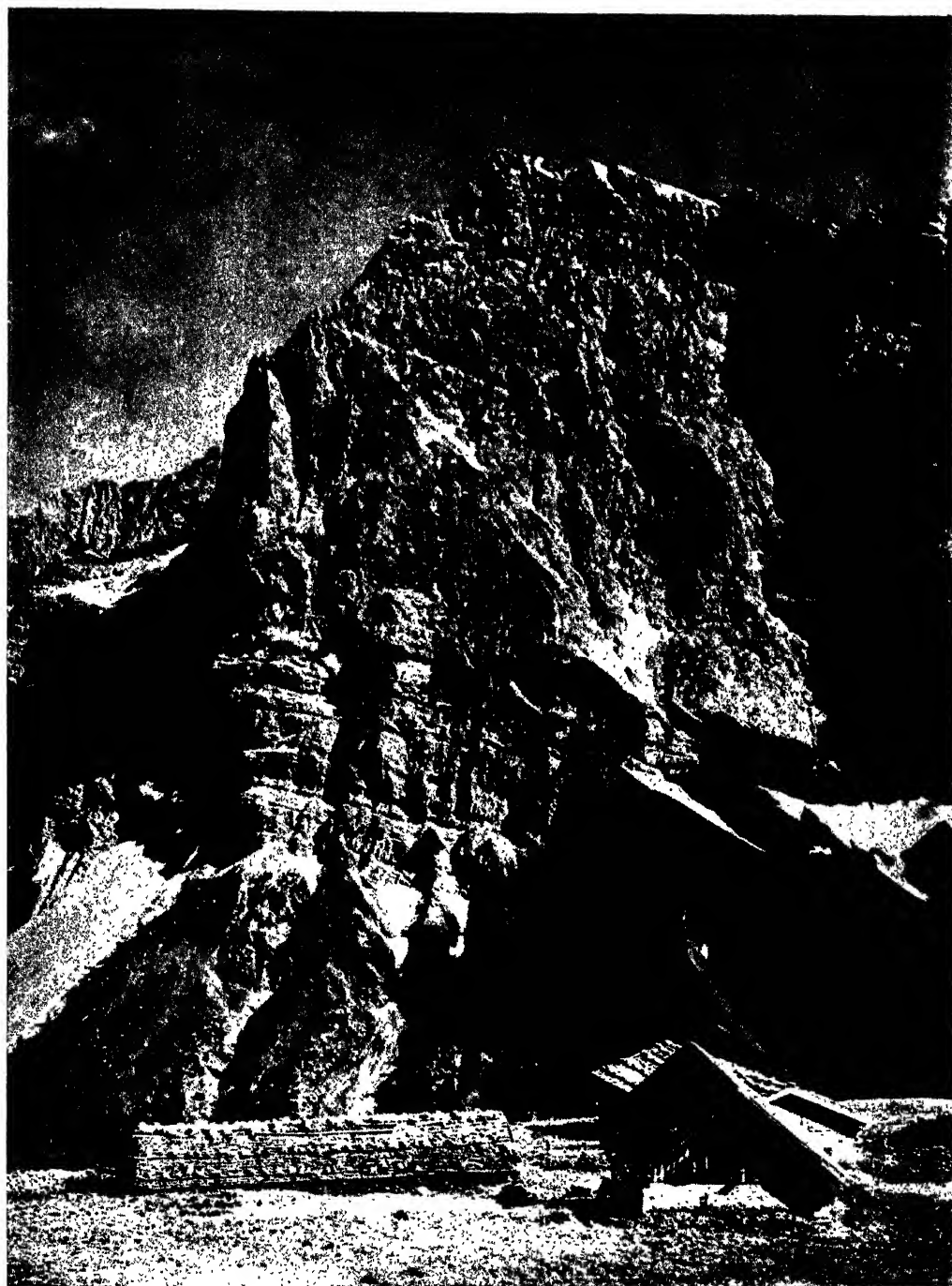
Rainbow over the Ruchenköpfen

M Hackner phot



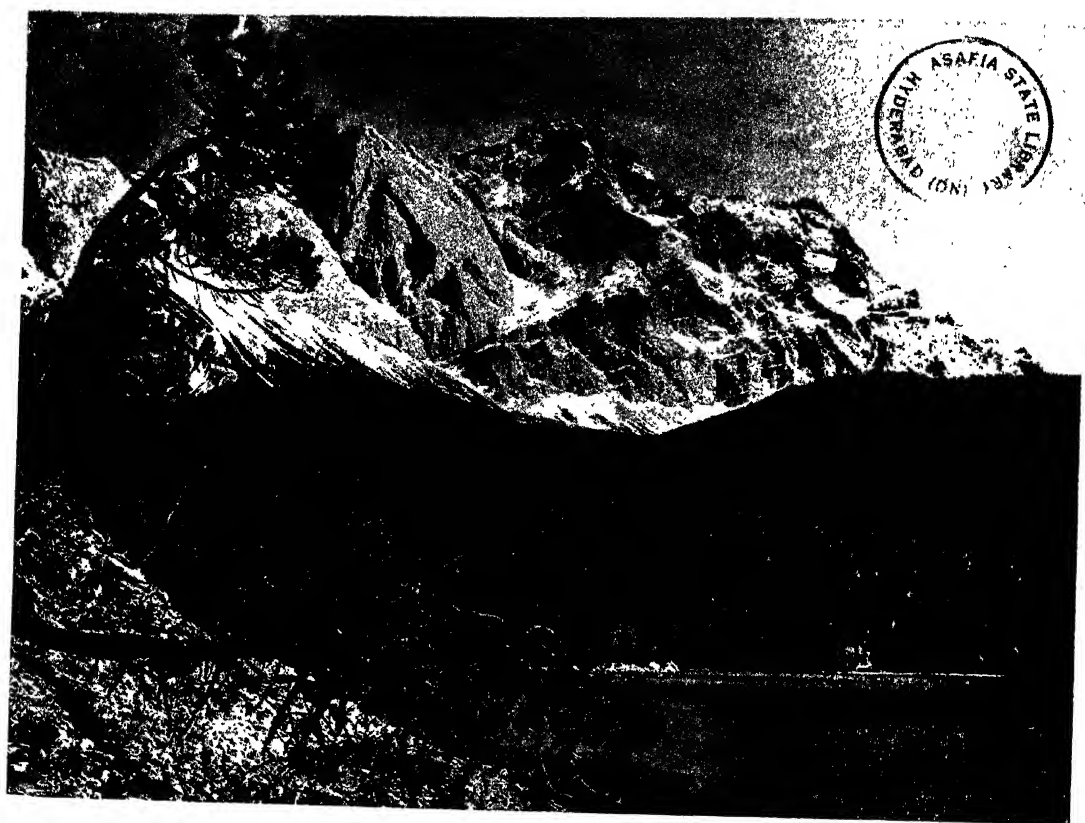
Kaltwasserkarspitze

Gg. Ohlwerter phot.



Lalider Hochleger and the Spritzkar Spitze  
Lalider Hochleger mit Spritzkar Spitze

Dr. Hans Pfeifer phot.



The Eibsee and the Zugspitze  
Eibsee mit Zugspitze

R. Rudolphi phot.



Evening at the Seebensee. The Wetterwand  
Abend am Seebensee mit Wetterwand

Hermann Einsele phot.



Hochblassen, Alpspitze, Höllentalspitzen, Zugspitze, Waxensteine

Dr. Hans Pfeifer phot.



Sonnenspitze und Wampeter Schrofen (Mieminger)  
The Sonnenspitze and Wampeter Schrofen

Theato & Lischer phot.



Sea of Clouds above the Reintal  
Nebelmeer über dem Reintal

Jos. Jul. Schätz phot.





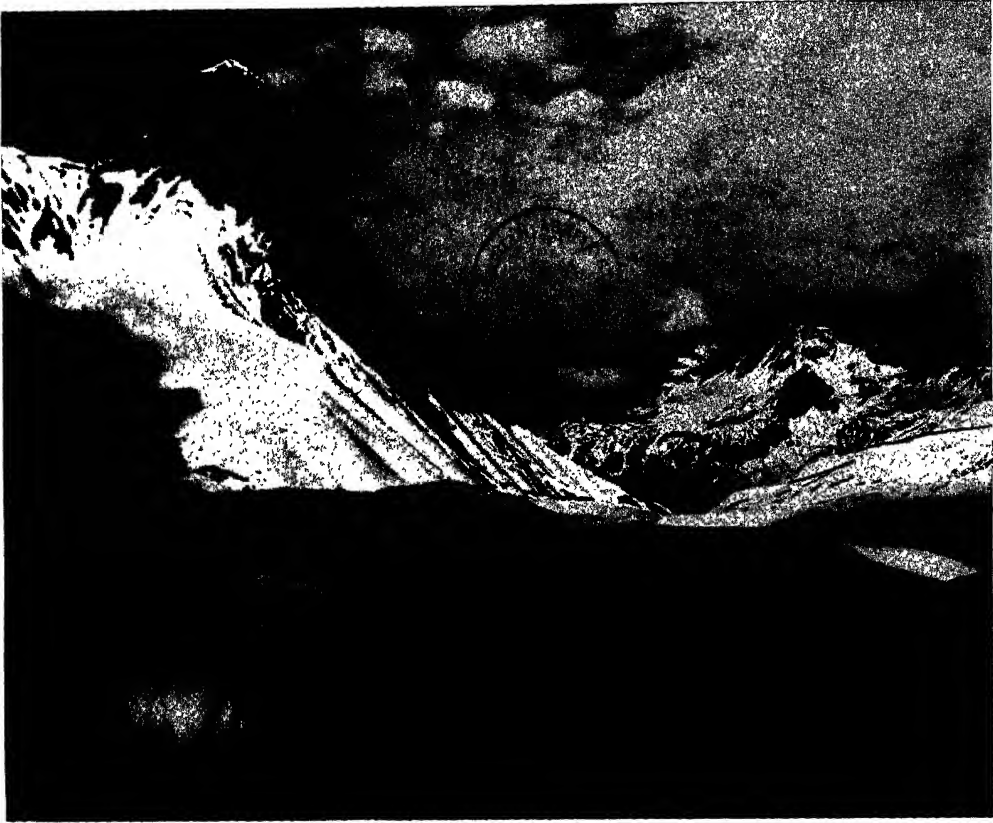
View of Gimpel from the Schlicke (Tannheimer Group)  
Blick von der Schlicke auf Gimpel (Tannheimer Gruppe)

Dr Hans Pfeifer phot



Before Sunset at the Mustersteingrat  
Vor Sonnenaufgang am Mustersteingrat

Jos Jul Schatz phot



The Rappensee and the Rappenseekopf  
Rappensee und Rappenseekopf

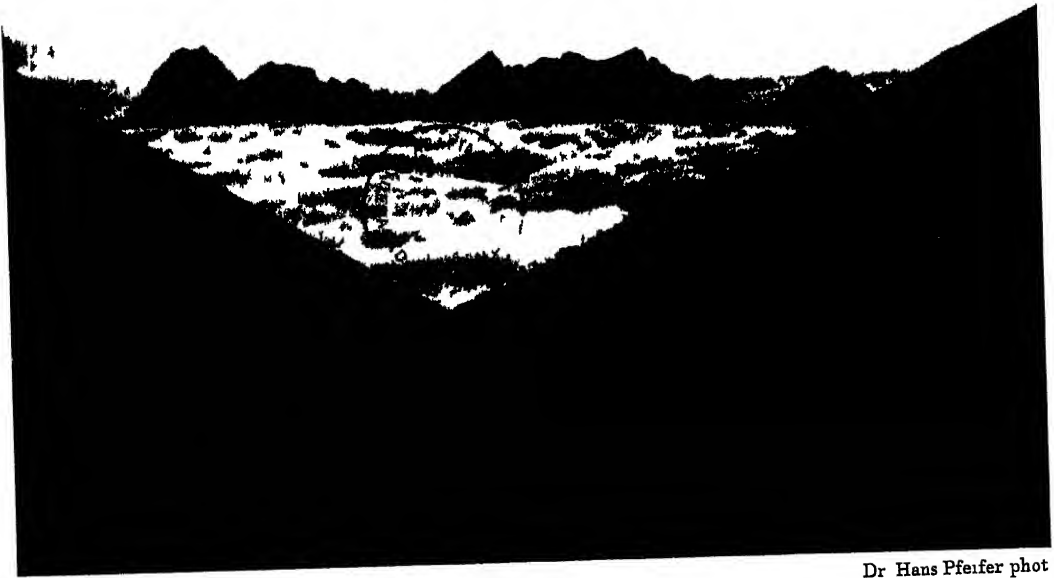
Dr. Hans Pfeifer phot.



Morning on the Mädelejoch

Morgenstimmung am Mädelejoch

Gebh. Bischofsberger phot.



Widderstein von der Großen Steinscharte Sonnenuntergang  
The Widderstein from the Grosse Steinscharte—Sunset

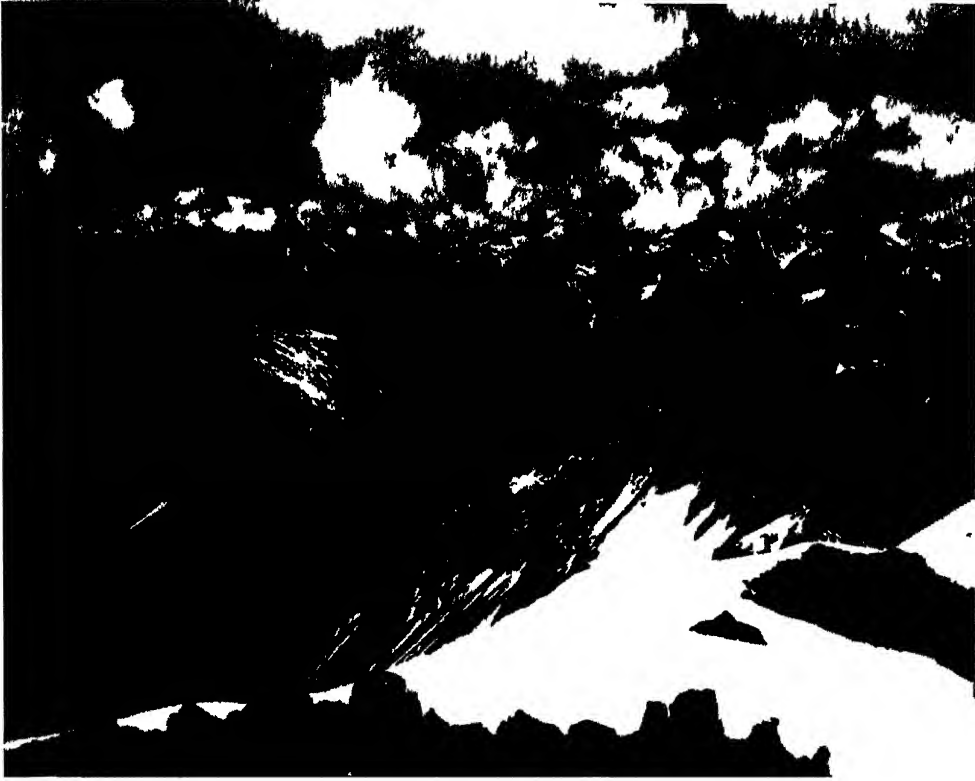
Dr Hans Pfeifer phot



Fruhling im Lechtal

Spring in the Lechtal

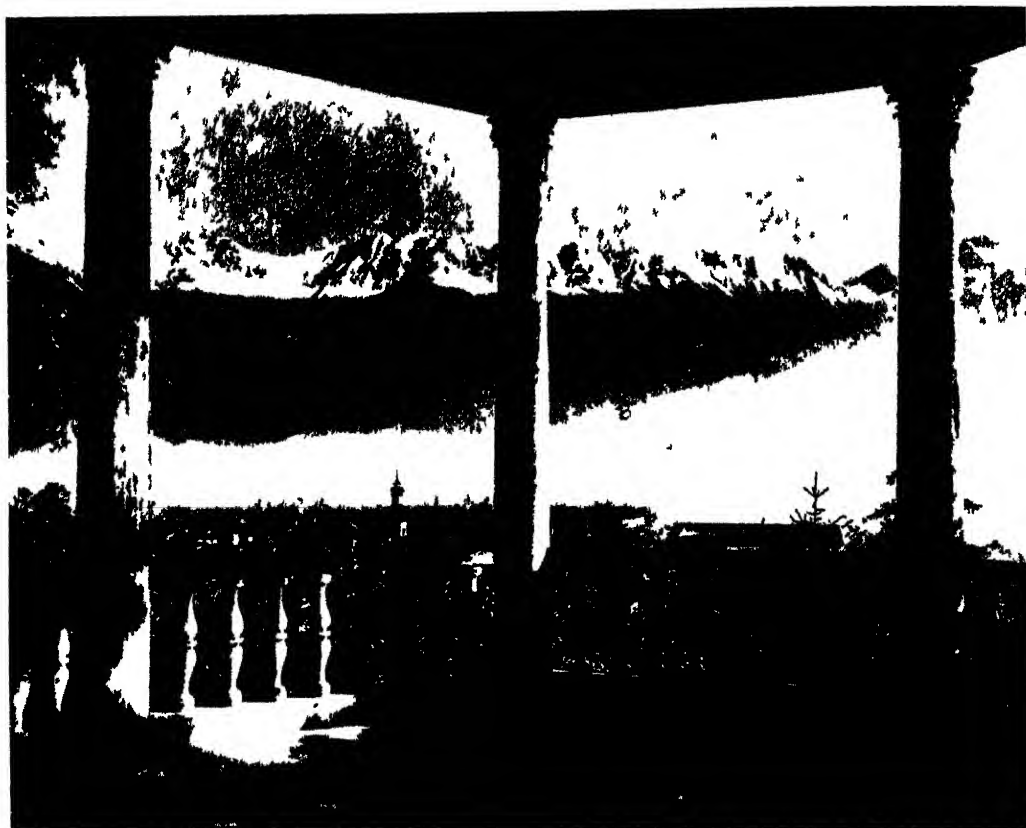
Gebh Bischofsberger phot



The Freispitze and Parseierspitze, from the Feuerspitze

Freispitze und Parseierspitze von der Feuerspitze

J Lesch phot



Herbstmorgen am Berg Isel

Autumn Morning on Berg Isel

Dr A Defnez phot



Abendstimmung an der Martinswand

Evening at the Martinswand

Dr. A. Defner phot.





Winter im Inntal (Brandjoch)

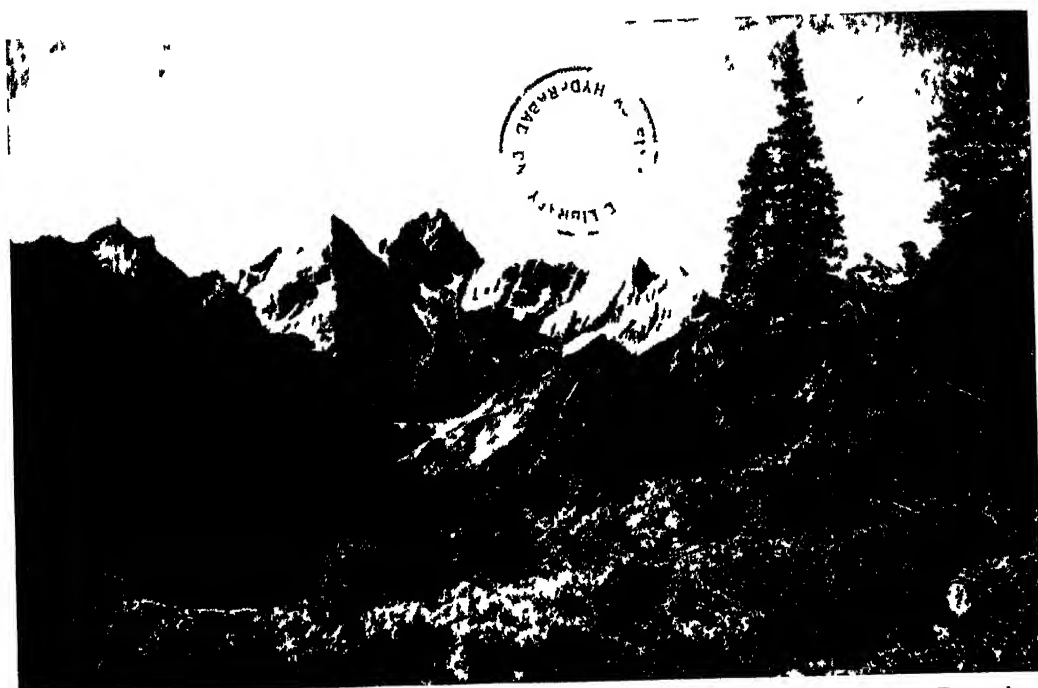
Winter in the Inntal

Dr A. Defner phot.



Kalkkogel

Dr A Defner phot



Blick auf die Tribulaune

View of the Tribulaune

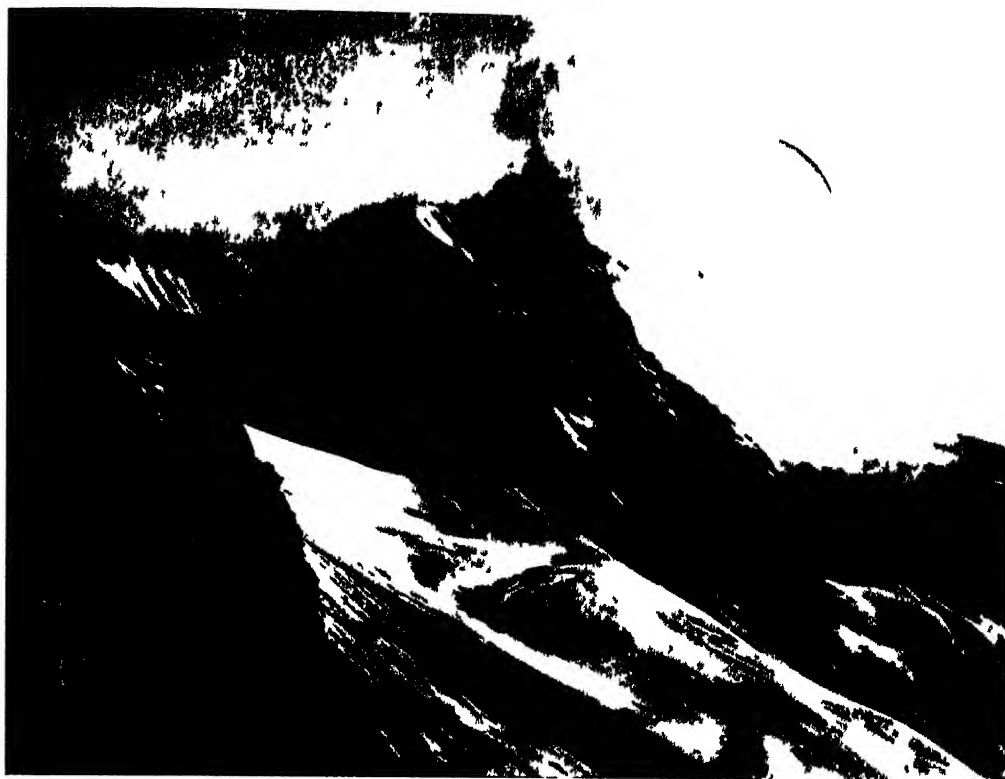
Hans Egger phot



Erlspitze und Solsteine

The Erlspitze and Solsteine

Hans Egger phot



The Olperer, from the Ascent of the Fussstein  
Olperer vom Fußstein-Anstieg

Dr Erwin Hoferer phot



Schwarzsee im Zemmgrunde mit Mosele  
The Schwarzsee in Zemmgrunde, with the Mosele

Erwin Hilscher phot.



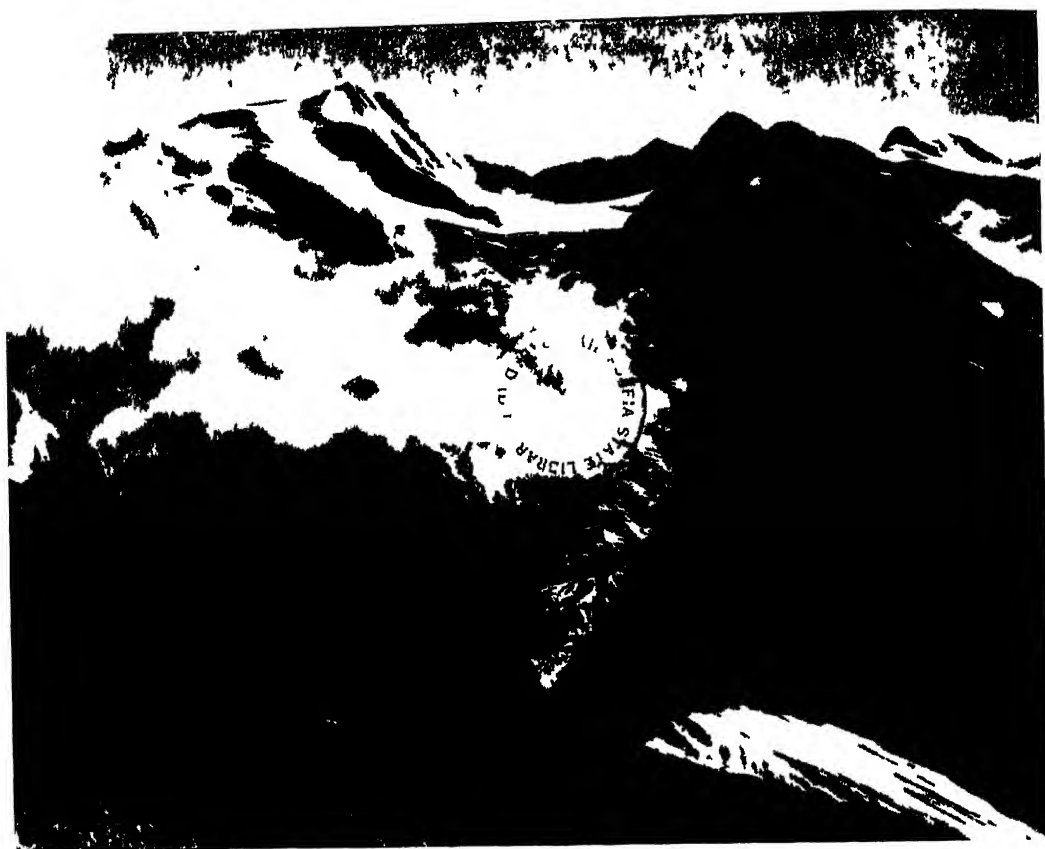
Bei der alten Magdeburger Hütte  
Near the Old Magdeburg Hut

R. Largajolli phot



The Hochfeiler, from the Alpeiner Scharke  
Hochfeiler von der Alpeiner Scharke

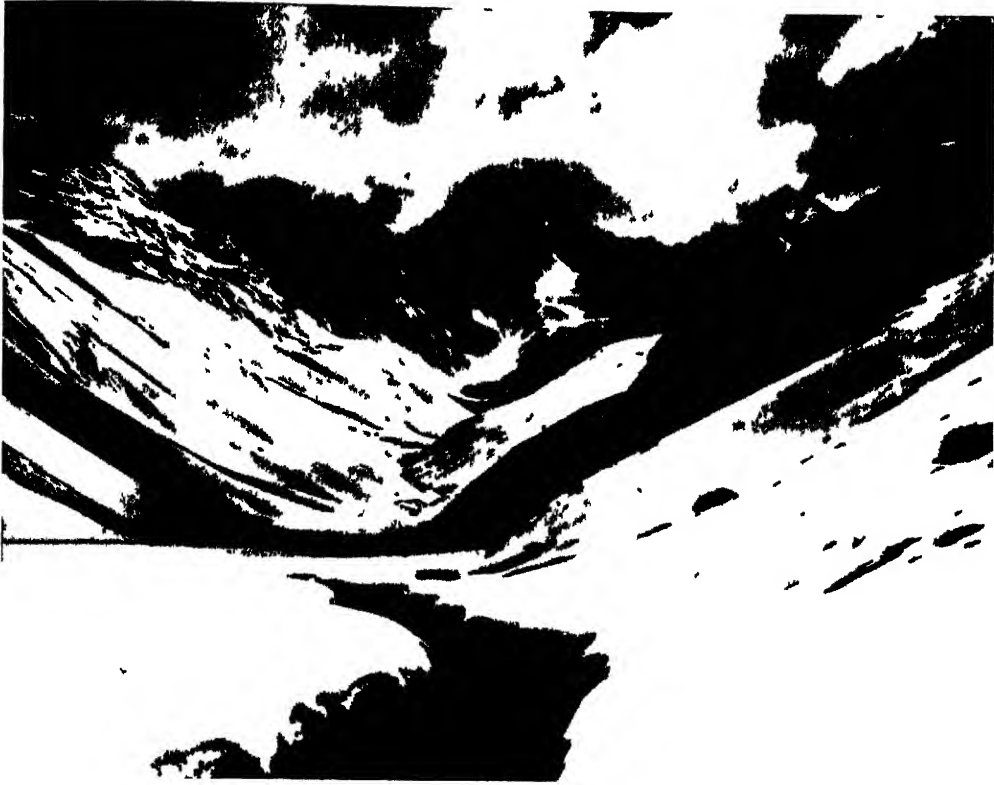
J Mark phot



The Wilder Freiger and Zuckerhutl, from the Meierspitze

Wilder Freiger und Zuckerhutl von der Meierspitze

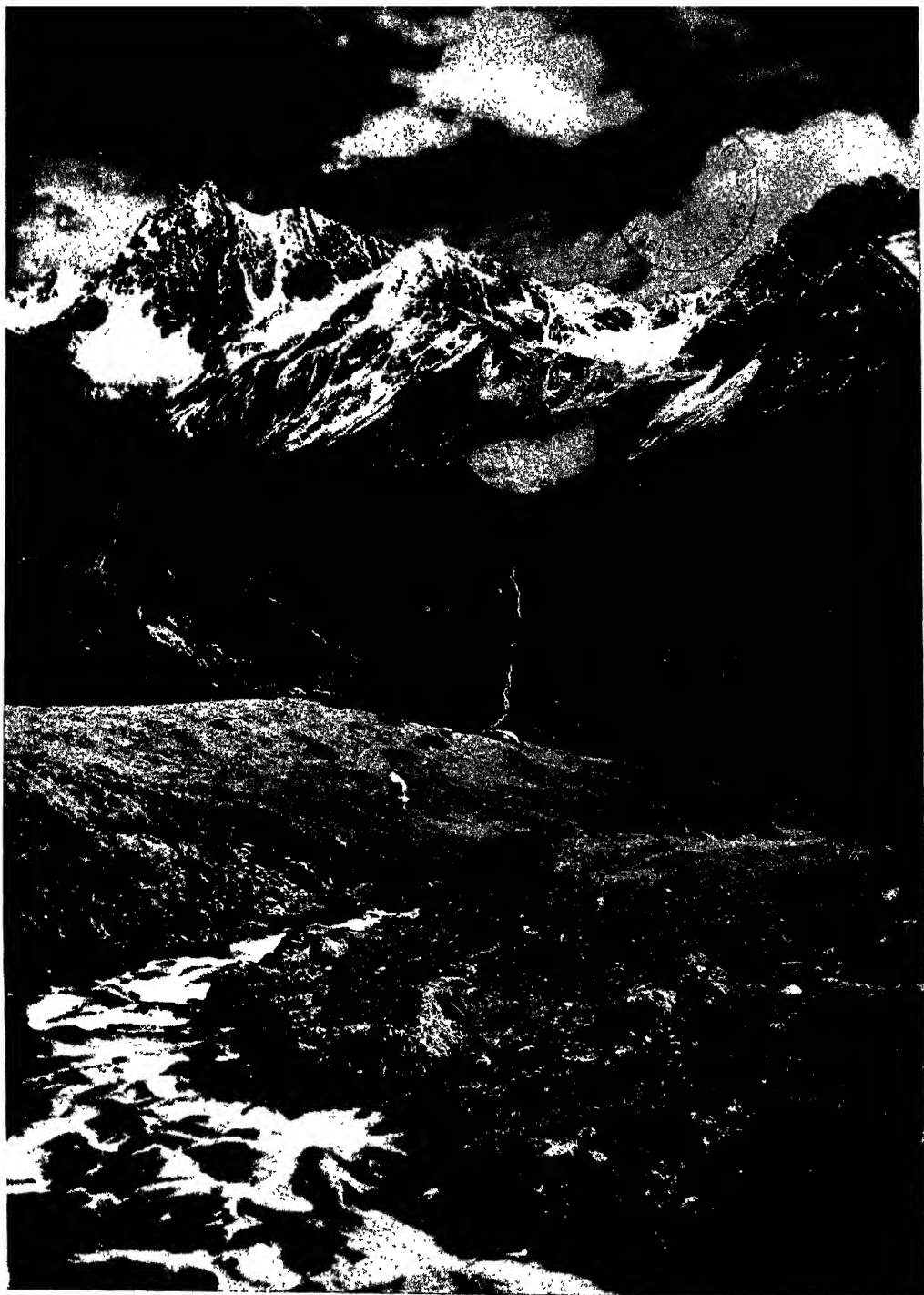
Dr A Defner phot



Fohn Weather in the Fotschertal View of the Hohe Villerspitze  
Fohnstimmung im Fotscher Tal Blick auf Hohe Villerspitze

Dr Hans Pfeifer phot





The Riffeltal, with the Vorderer Ölgrubenspitze  
Riffeltal mit Vorderer Ölgrubenspitze

J. Koller phot.



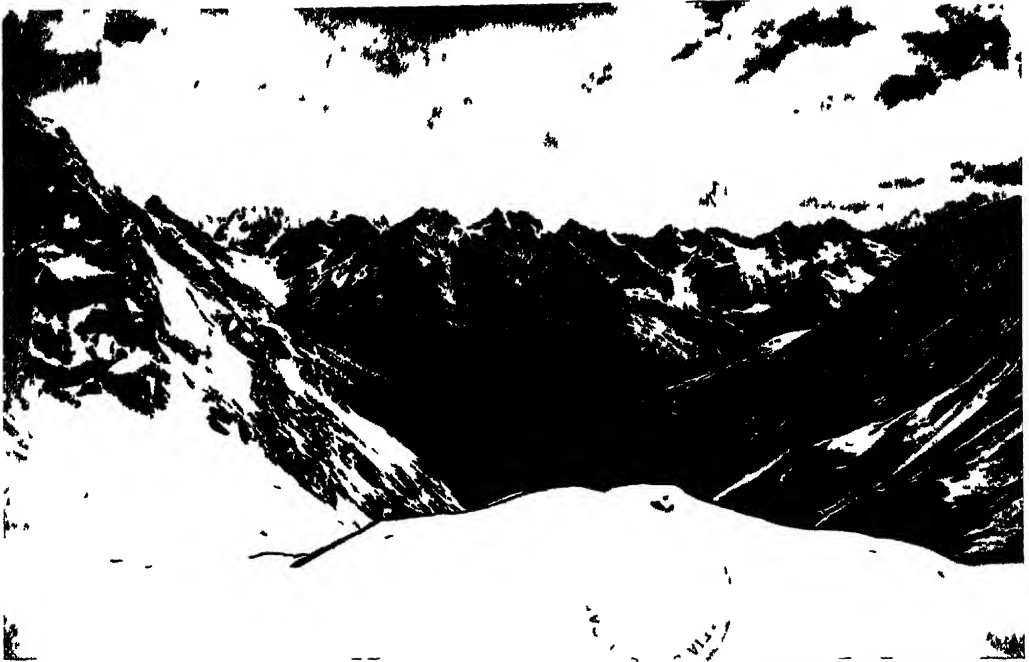
Wildspitze

Gg. Neumann phot.



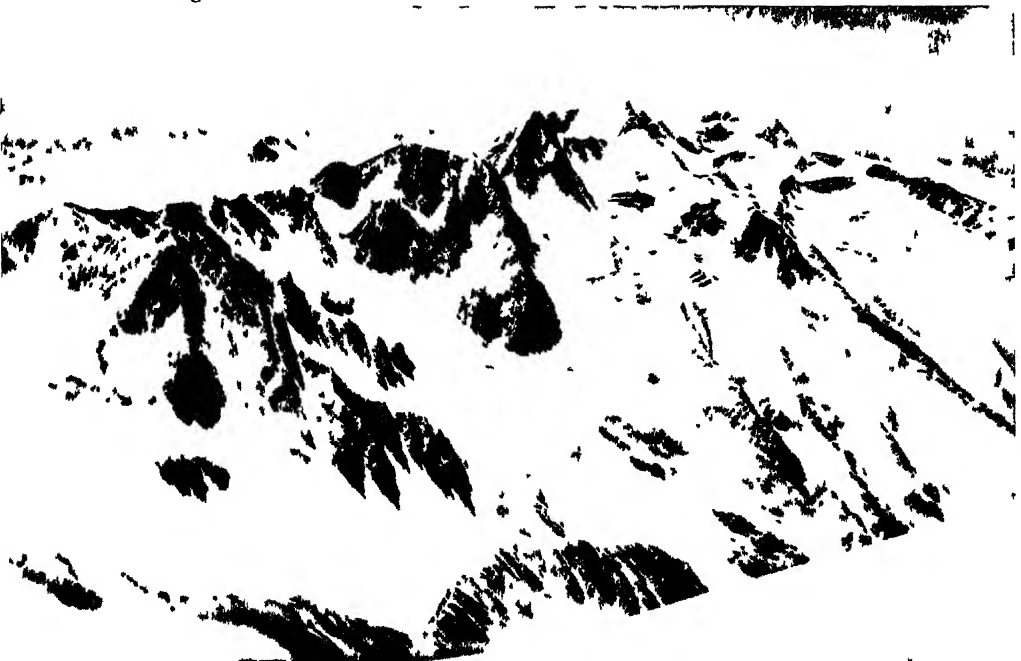
Hangerer und Seelenkogel bei Obergurgl  
Hangerer and Seelenkogel, near Obergurgl

Dr. A. Defner phot.



Blick auf den Kaunergrat (Föhnstimmung)  
View of the Kaunergrat—Föhn Weather

Dr Hans Pfeifer phot



Blick von der Hochwilde gegen die Texelgruppe  
View from the Hochwilde towards the Texel Group

J Mark phot



Wilde Leck vom Schwarzenbergferner  
The Wilde Leck, from the Schwarzenberg

Dr A Defner phot



J Koller phot

The Weißkugel at Sunset

Die Weißkugel bei Sonnenaufgang

UPPER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, CARINTHIA

OBERÖSTERREICH,  
STEIERMARK, KÄRNTEN





Der Triglav

Triglav

E Klauer phot

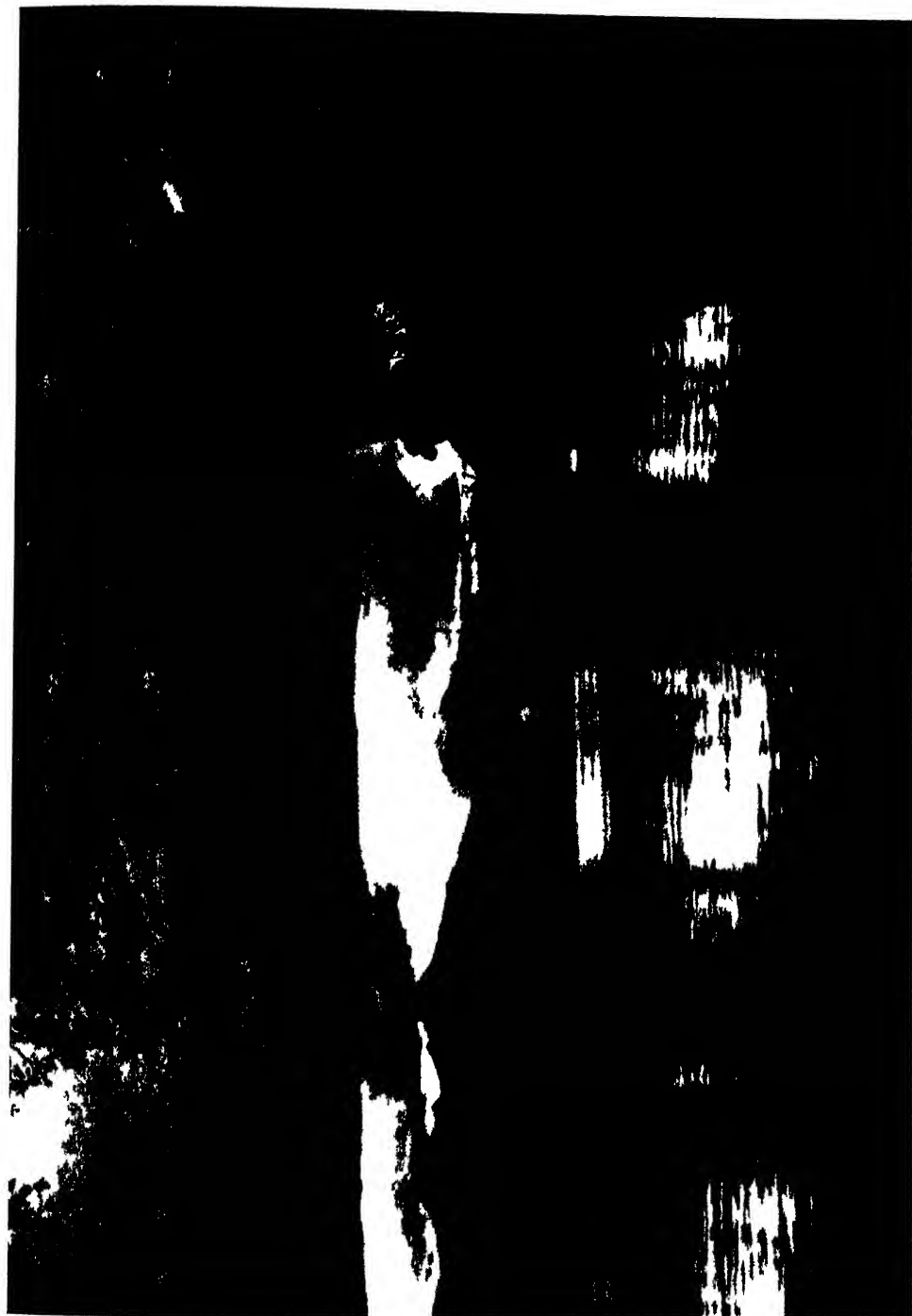




Valley head of the Uratatal, with the North Face of Triglav

Talschluß des Uratatales mit Triglav-Nordwand

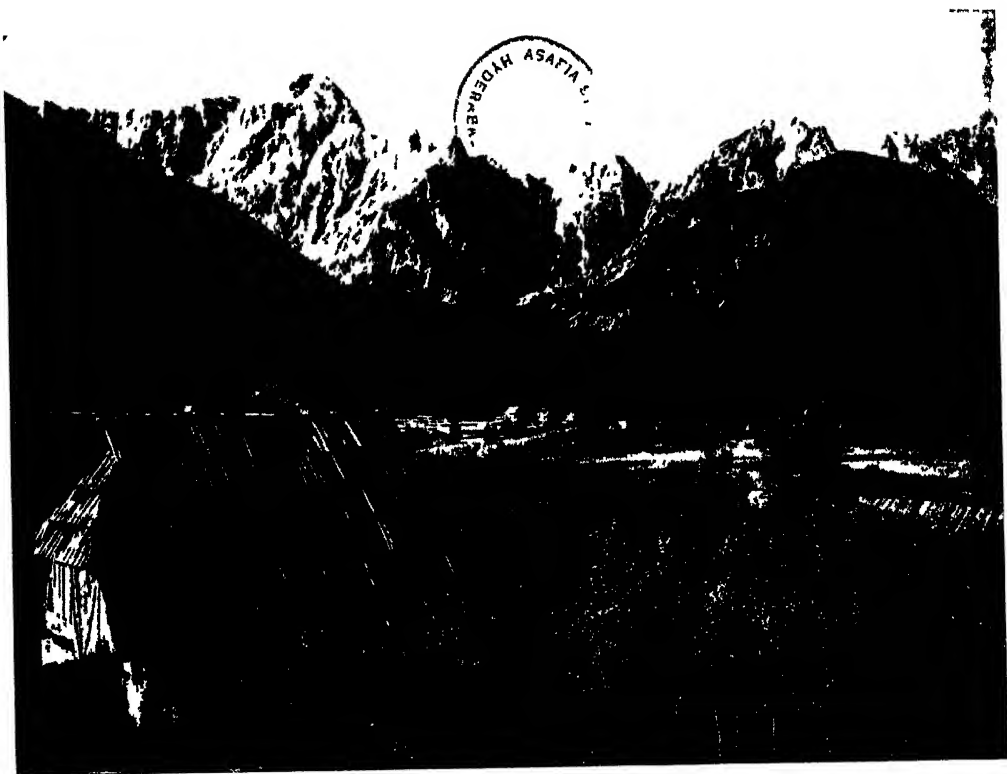
Franz Kroner phot



Am Mühlstattensee Nach dem Gewitter

The Mühlstattsee After the Storm

Dr. A. Defner phot



Savetal mit Manhart

The Savetal and Manhart

Franz Kröner phot.



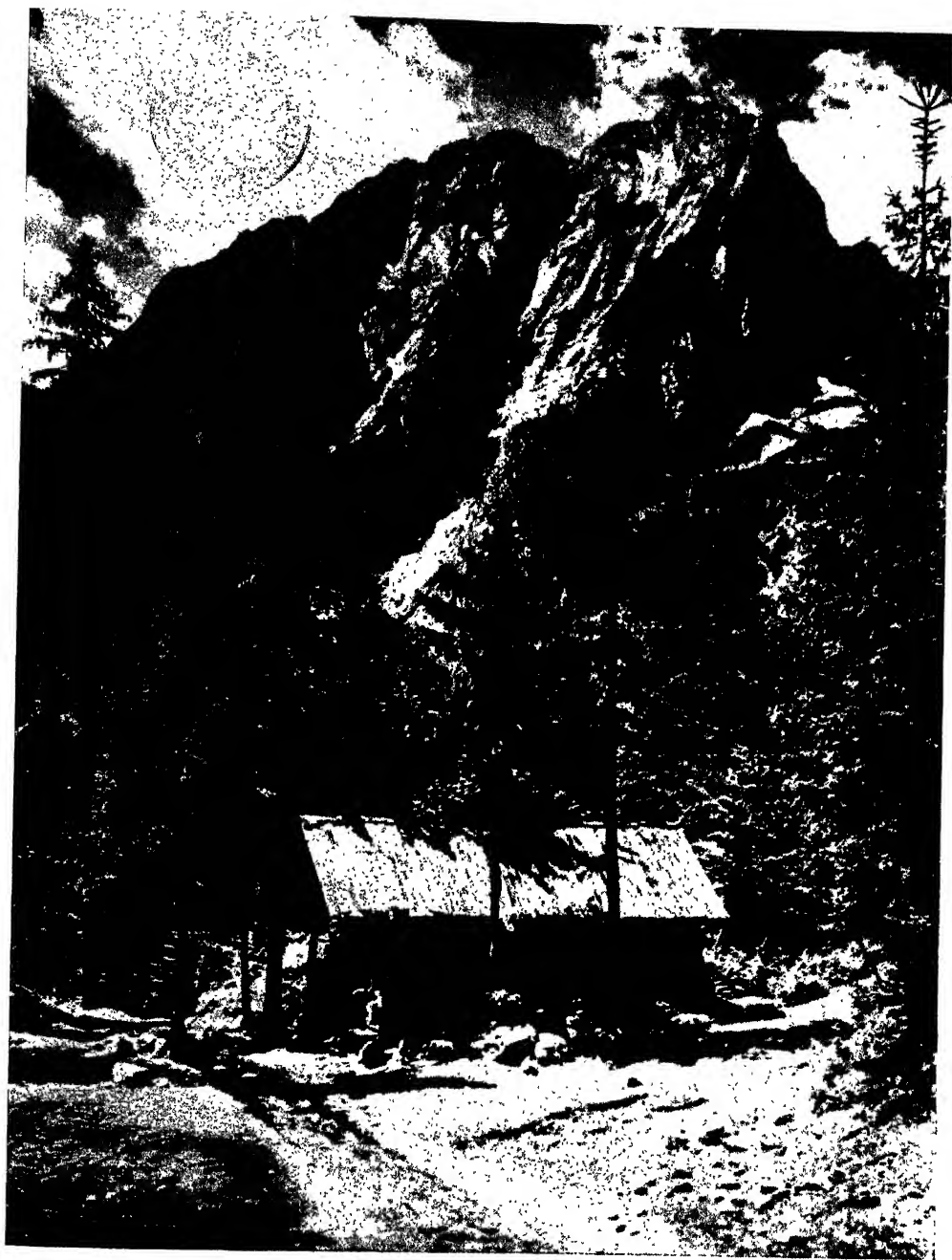
Montasch

Franz Kröner phot.



Montasch

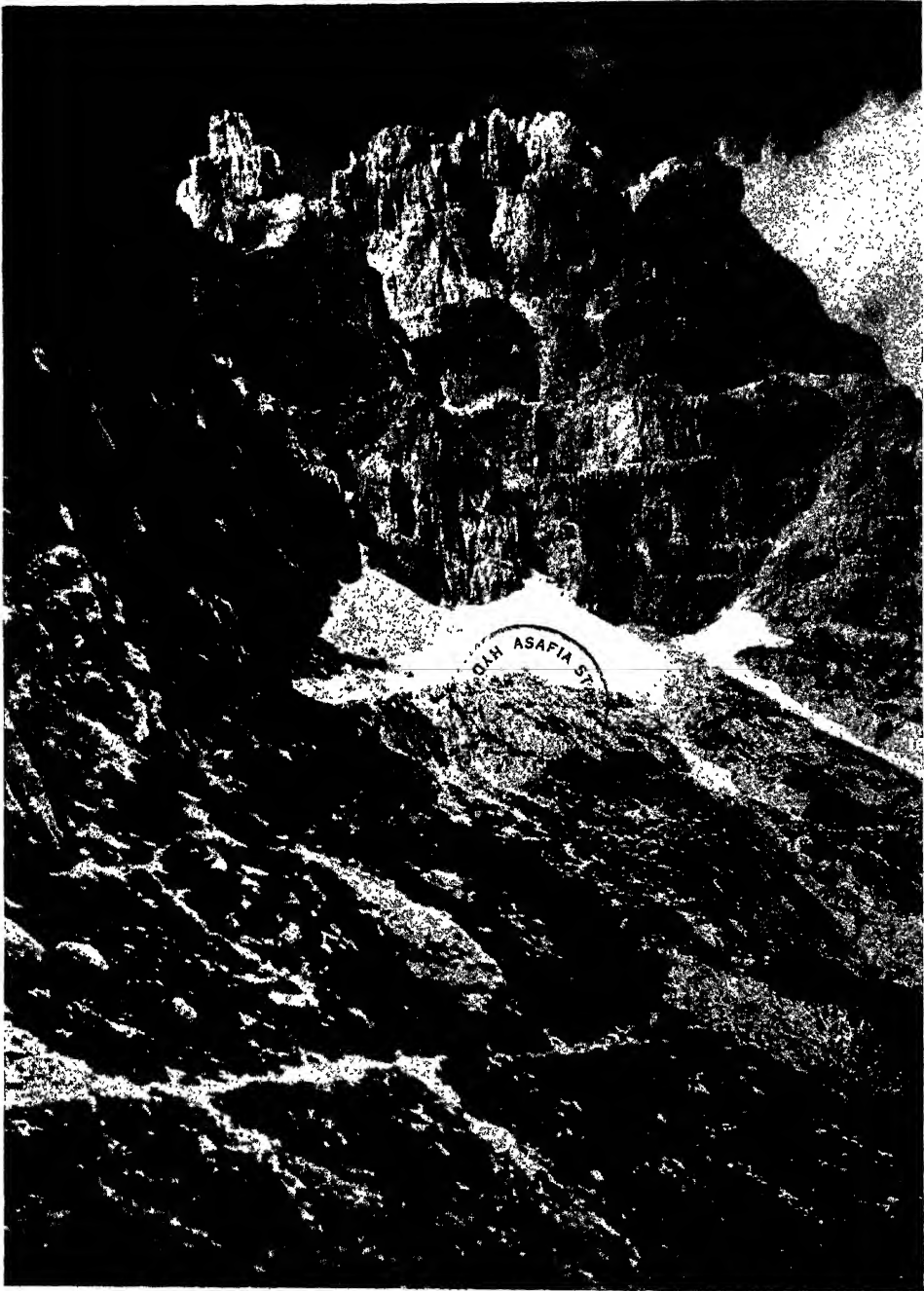
Franz Kröner phot.



Razor im Uratatal

Razon in the Uratatal

Franz Kröner phot.



Surroundings of the Findenegg Hut. View of the Kleinspitz and Gamsmutter

Umgebung der Findenegg-Hütte. Blick auf Kleinspitz und Gamsmutter

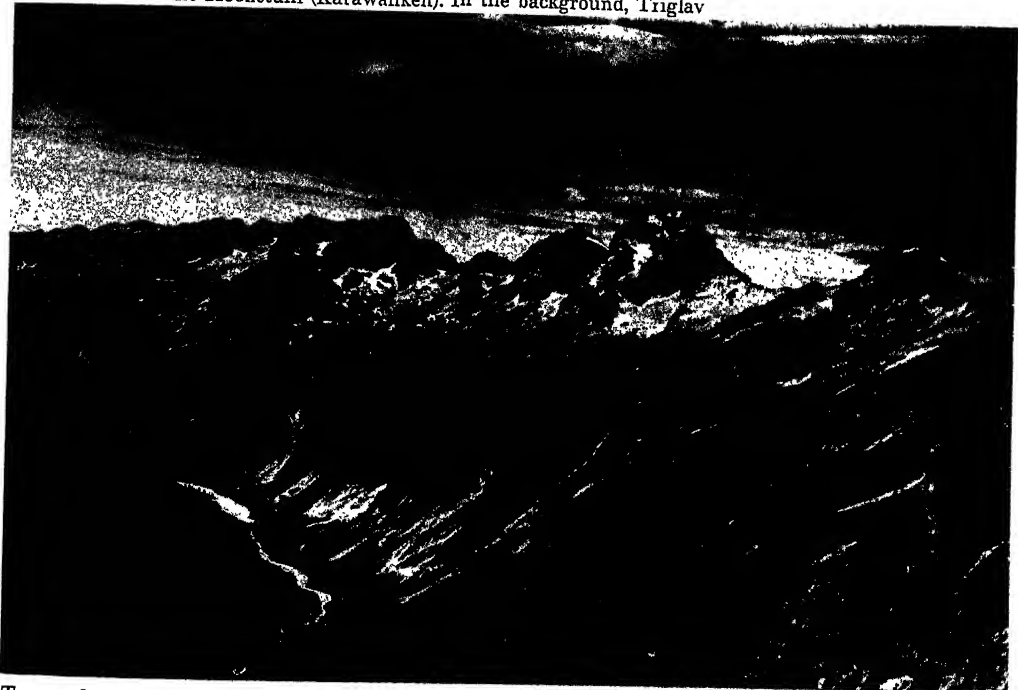
Franz Kröner phot.



Hochstuhl-Gipfel (Karawanken), im Hintergrund Triglav

The Summit of the Hochstuhl (Karawanken). In the background, Triglav

E. Klauer phot.

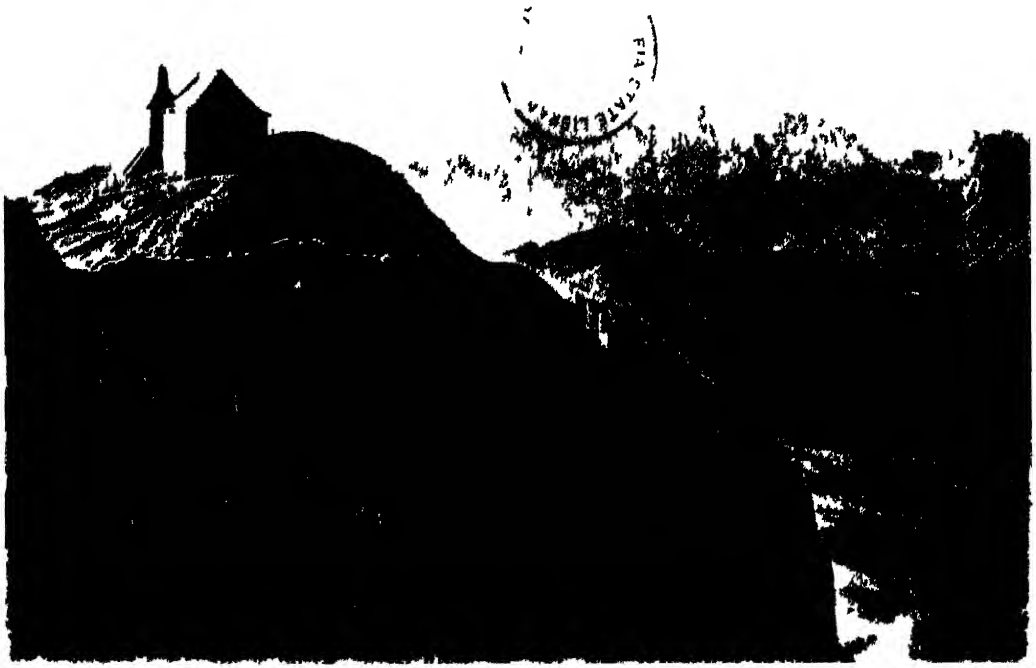


Trentatal vom Razor mit Jalouz und Manhart

The Trentatal, from the Razor, with Jalouz and Manhart

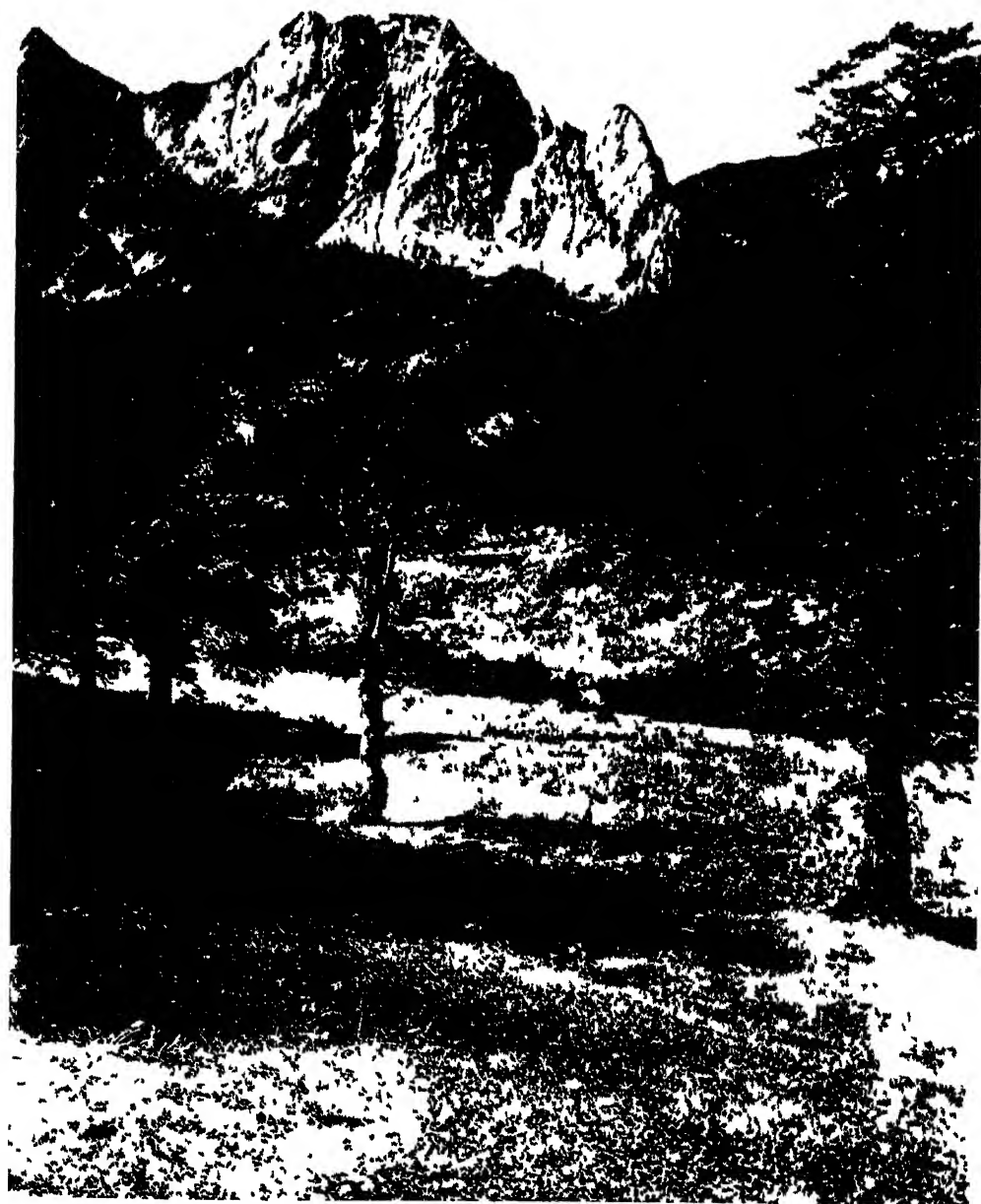
E. Klauer phot.





Summit of the Dobratsch with the German Church and the Julian Alps behind  
Dobratch-Gipfel mit Deutscher Kirche gegen die Julischen Alpen

Alfred Asal phot



Wolayerkopf Biegenkopfe, from the Wolayerthal  
Wolayerkopf—Biegenkopfe aus dem Wolayerthal

Hanns Barth phot



Die Rav

The Rav

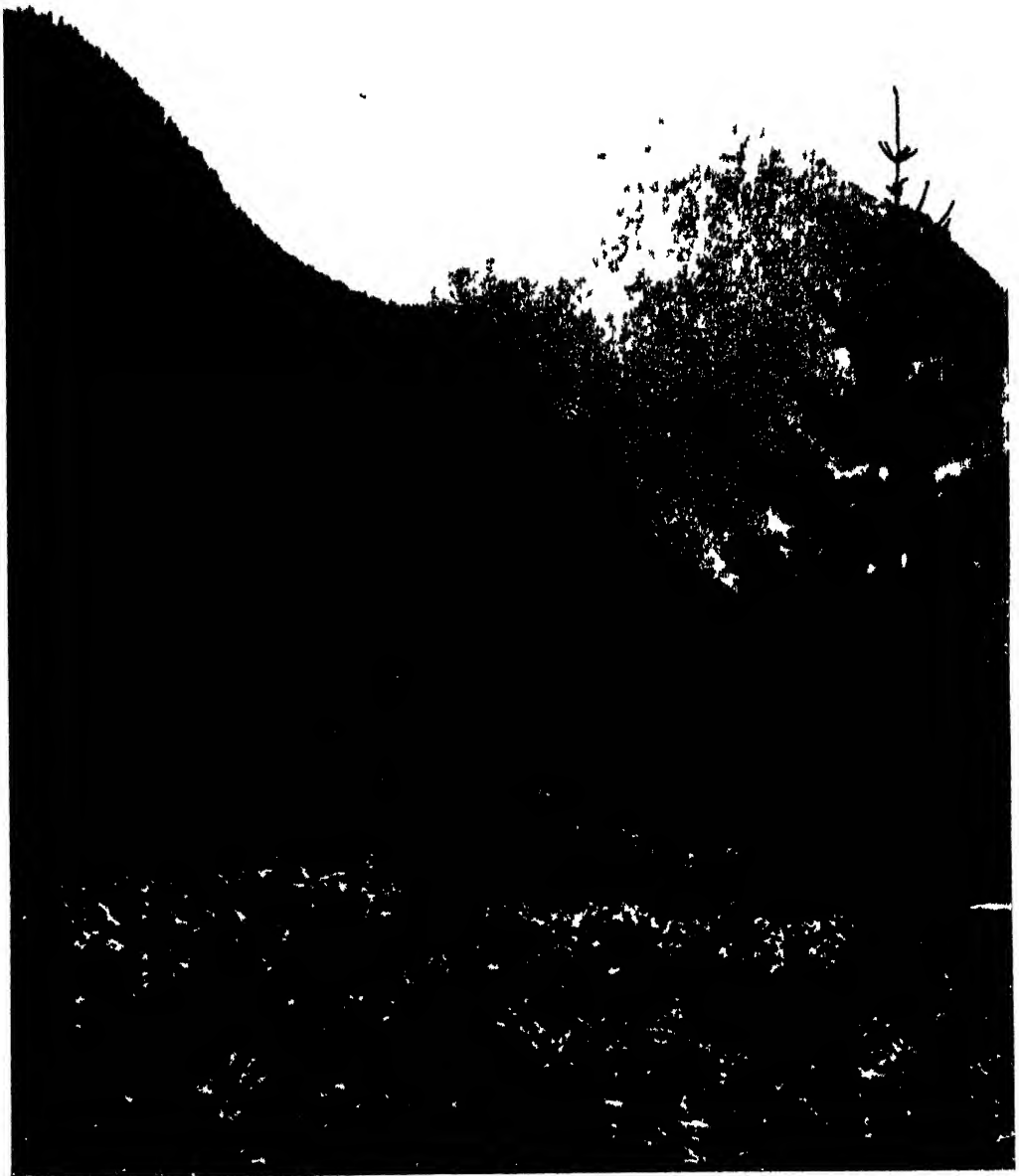
Otto Cesar phot



Ostgrat der Hochalm Spitze Blick auf Reißeckgruppe

Eastern Ridge of the Hochalm Spitze, looking towards the Reisseck Group

Dr A. Defner phot



View of the Zauberer from the Gossgraben (Reisseck Group)  
Blick auf den Zauberer aus dem Gossgraben (Reisseckgruppe)

Dr A. Defner phot.



Schareck and the Nassfeld Valley, from the Mallnitzer Tauern  
Schareck-Naßfeld vom Mallnitzer Tauern

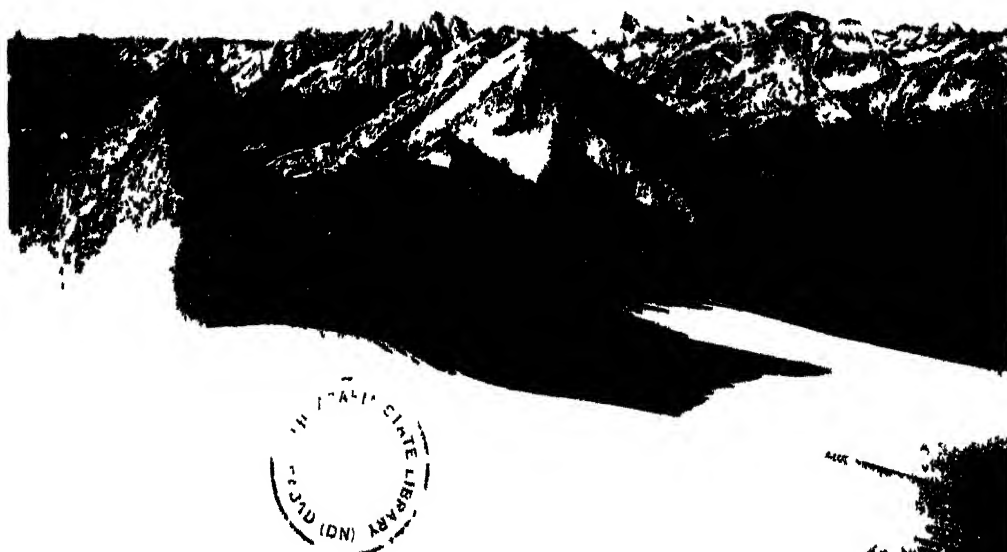
J. Netzuda phot.



Dr. A. Defner phot.

Evening Peace

Abendfrieden



Die Schober Gruppe von Sonnblick  
The Schober Group, from the Sonnblick

J. Netzdorf phot



Föhnstimmung bei Mitterndorf (Obersteiermark)  
Föhn Weather near Mitterndorf (Upper Styria)

Dr A. Defner phot



The Lienzer Hut and the Glodis (Schobel Group)  
Lienzer Hutte gegen Glodis (Schobelgruppe)

Alfred Asal phot





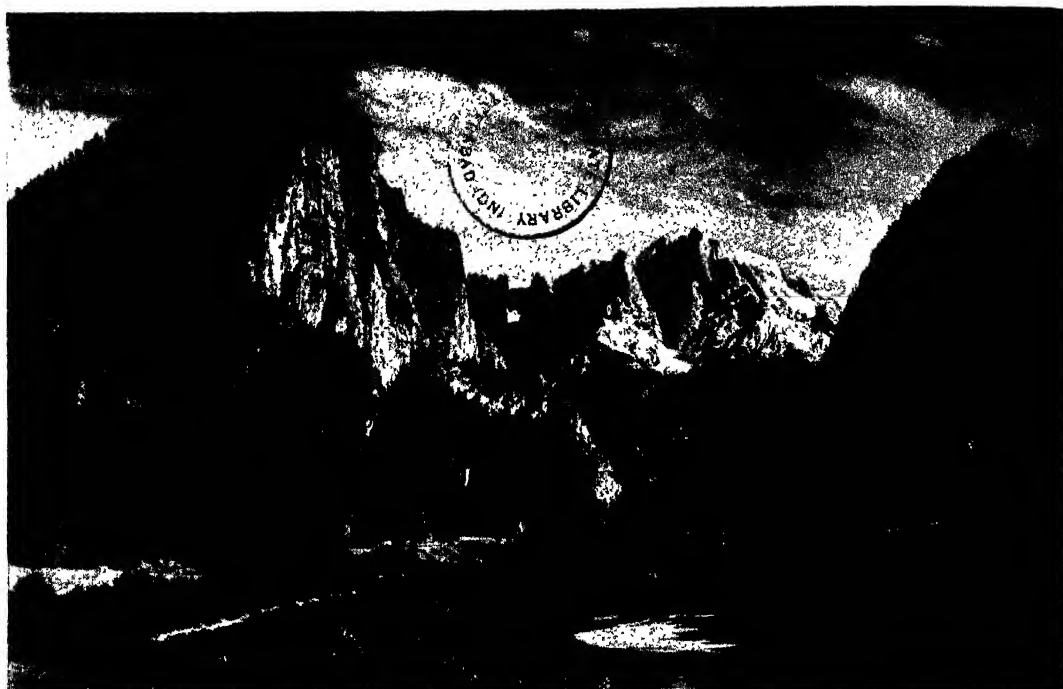
Rauhenberg (Schladminger Tauern)

Otto Cesar phot.



The Grimming, from the River Enns  
Grimming von der Ennsbrücke

Hermann Einsele phot.



Ennstaler Alpen: Gesäuse-Eingang  
 Ennstaler Alps: Entrance to the Gesäuse

Conrad Fankhauser phot.



Hochtorgruppe

The Hochtor Group

Otto Cesar phot.



The Leopoldsteiner See and the Pfaffenstein

Leopoldsteiner See mit Pfaffenstein

Conrad Fankhauser phot.



Kalbling Sudwand

Kalbling (South Face)

Otto Cesar phot



Planspitze

Otto Cesar phot



Lienzer Dolomites: Wilde Sender and Seekofel, from the Roten Turm  
Lienzer Dolomiten. Wilde Sender und Seekofel vom Roten Turm

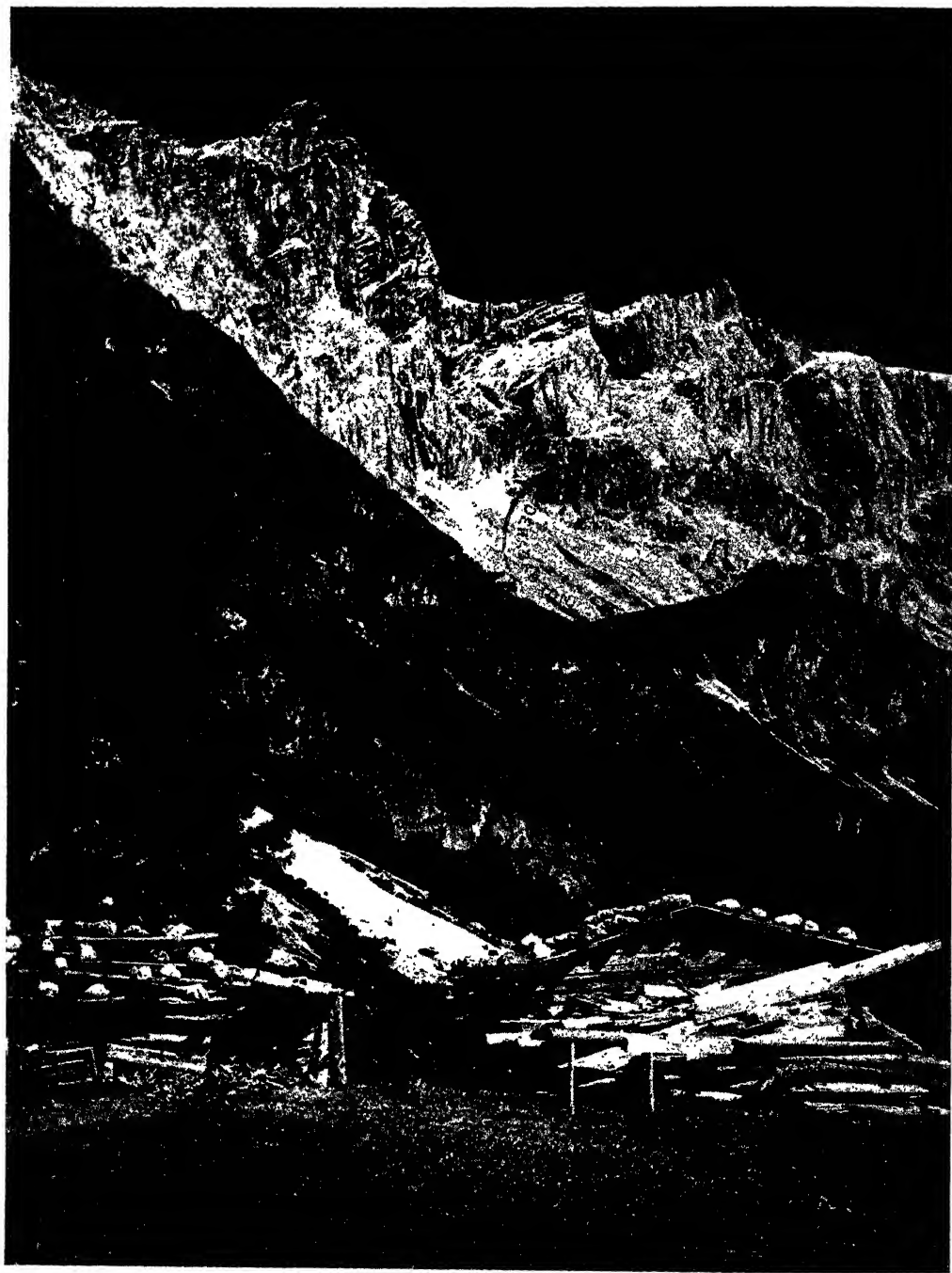
Karl Sandtner phot.



Lienzer Dolomites: the Laserz See, with the Karlsbad Hut  
Lienzer Dolomiten, Laserzsee mit Karlsbader Hütte

Karl Sandtner phot.





Bachleralm and the South Face of the Dachstein  
Bachleralm mit Dachstein-Südwand

Erwin Hilscher phot.



Vorderer Gosausee mit Dachstein  
The Upper Gosausee and the Dachstein

Erwin Hilscher phot.



Dachsteingruppe von der Krummholzhütte  
The Dachstein Group, from the Krummholz Group

Max Mayer phot.



The Dachstein Group The Upper Hofalpe, with Bischofsmutze  
Dachsteingruppe Obere Hofalpe mit Bischofsmutze

Karl Sandtner phot



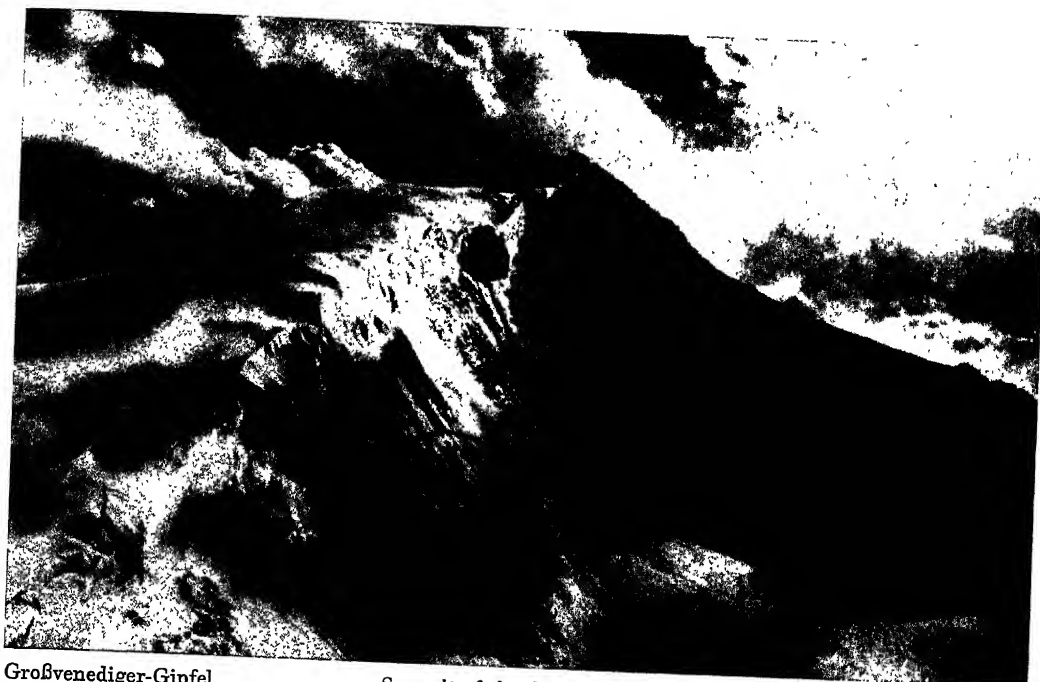
View into the Salzachtal on the Descent from the Hochkogel  
Blick ins Salzachtal vom Hochkogel-Aufstieg

Alfred Asal phot.



Torsäule

Franz Kröner phot.



Großvenediger-Gipfel

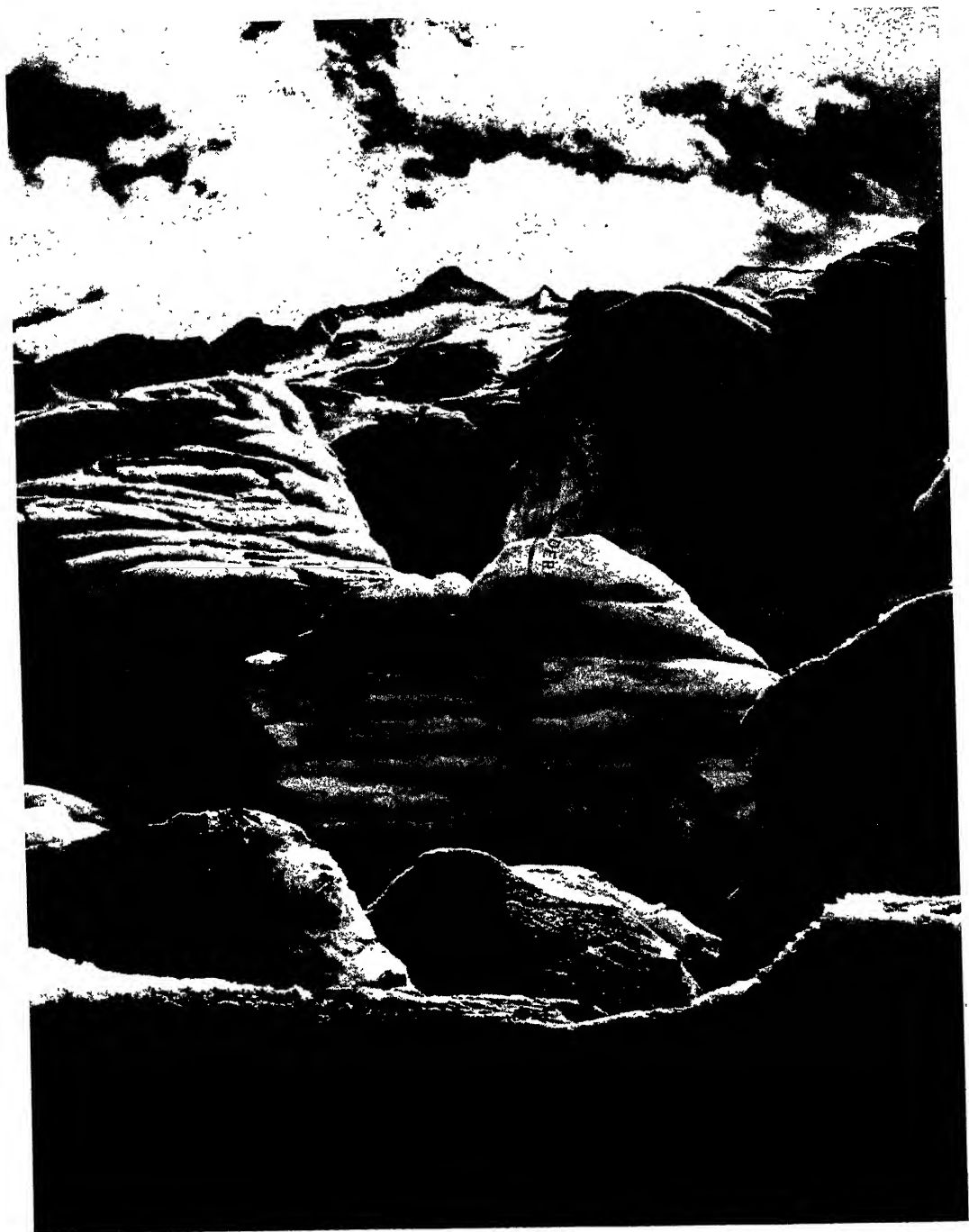
Summit of the Grossvenediger

Otto Cesar phot.



Großer Geiger

Otto Cesar phot.



The Türkischer Zeltstadt (Upper Sulzbach Glacier) and the Grossvenediger  
Großvenediger mit Türkischer Zeltstadt

Otto Cesar phot.



Kristallwand (Venediger Group)

Kristallwand (Venedigergruppe)

Otto Cesar phot.





The Grossenediger, from the Grimspitzl

(Großenediger vom Gamsspitzl)

Erwin Hilscher phot



Kodnitztal mit Großglockner

Kodnitztal and the Grossglockner

Max Mayer phot



Kitzsteinhorn (Glocknergruppe)

Kitzsteinhorn (The Glockner Group)

Otto Cesar phot



Großglockner vom Kaindlgrat am Wiesbachhorn aus  
The Grossglockner, from the Kainlgrat on the Wiesbachhorn

J. Mark phot.



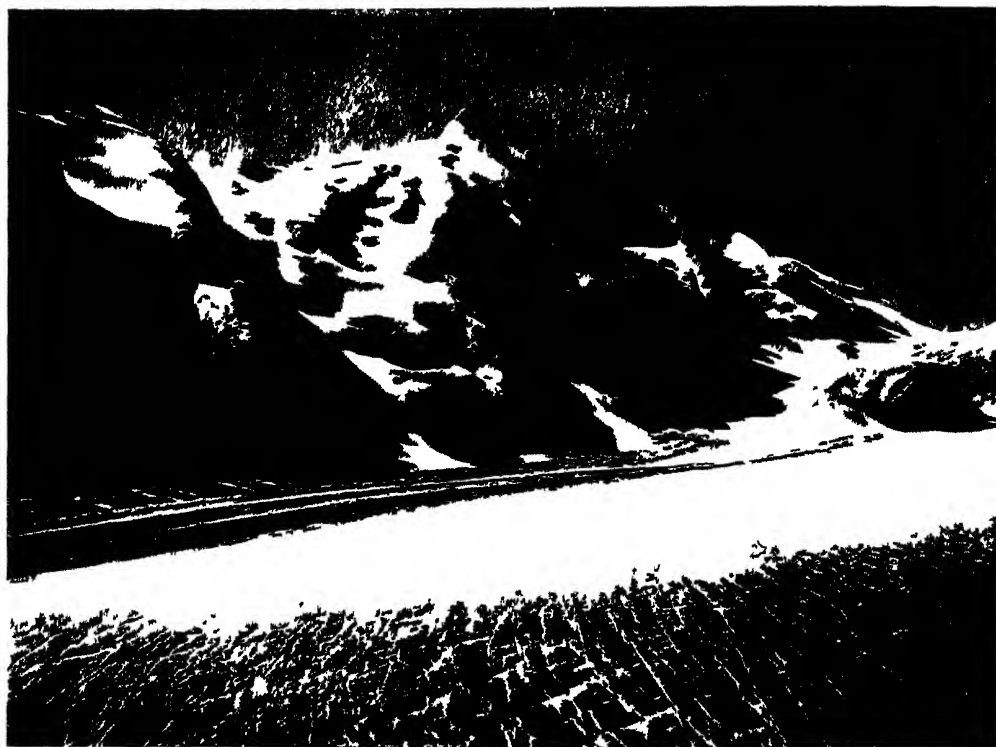
Ausblick vom Großglockner gegen Norden  
View from the Grossglockner, northwards

J. Mark phot.



The Johannisberg, from the Route to Adlersruhe  
Johannisberg vom Weg zur Adlersruhe

Alfred Asal phot.



The Pasterzen Glacier, with the Grossglockner  
Pasterze mit Großglockner

J Netzuda phot



The Glockner, from the Upper Pastizzen Glacier  
Blick auf den Glockner von der obersten Pasterze aus

Alfred Asal phot



Blick vom Bratschenkopf gegen Hohe Dock und Großglockner  
View from the Bratschenkopf towards the Hohe Dock and Grossglockner

J Mark phot

EASTERN SWITZERLAND,  
THE WESTERN TYROL, THE SOUTHERN ALPS

OSTSCHWEIZ, WESTTIROL

SÜDALPEN







Crest Aguirre

J. Gaberell phot



Winterstürme

Winter Storm

Dr. A. Defner phot.



From the Summit of Piz Bernina  
Auf dem Gipfel des Piz Bernina

(Aus dem Film „Im Reiche der ewigen Wunder“, hergestellt vom  
Internat. Forschungsinstitut für wissenschaftl. Kinetographie)



The Bernina Group, from the Fuorcla Surlej  
Die Berninagruppe von der Fuorcla Surlej aus

Albert Steiner phot



Monte della Disgrazia

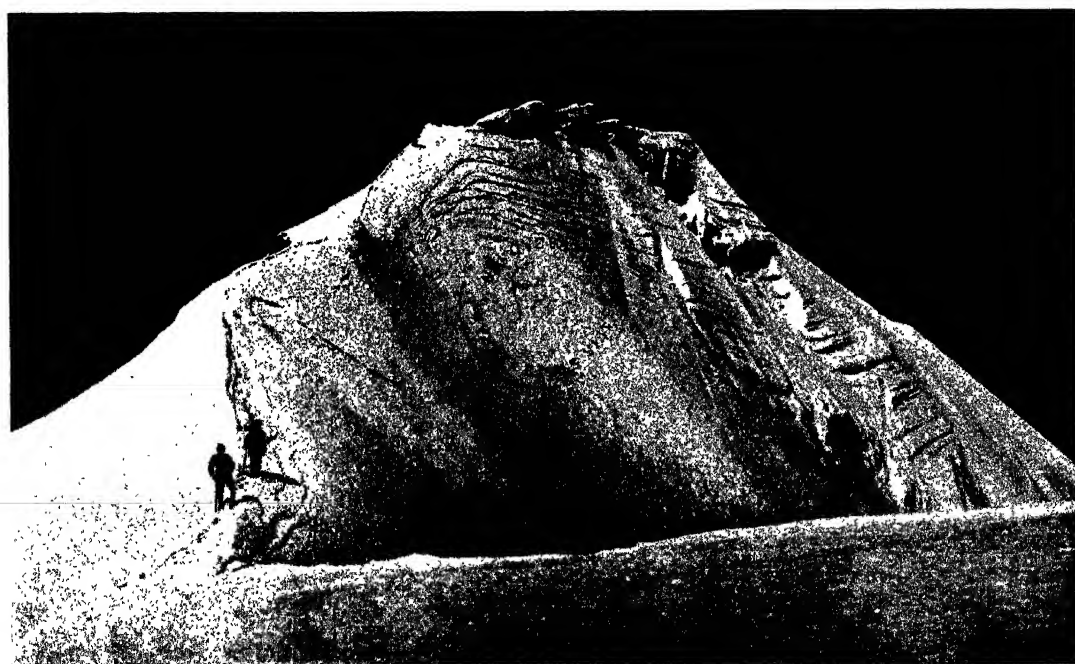
Othmar Rutz phot



Piz Roseg vom Piz Bernina

Piz Roseg, from the Piz Bernina

Otto Roegner phot.



Piz Palü, Hauptgipfel

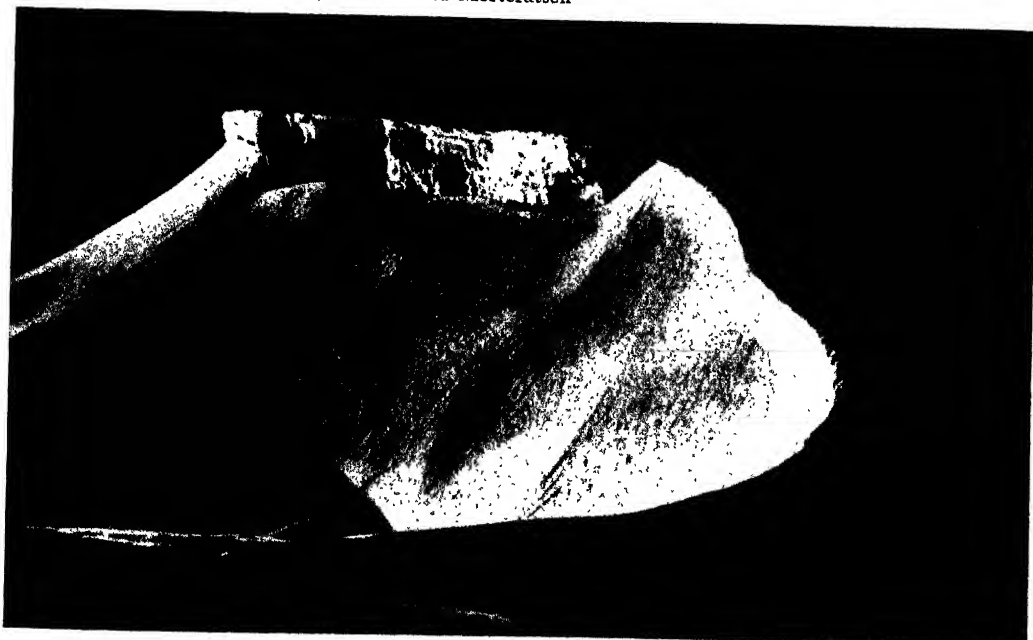
Piz Palü—the main peak

J. Mark phot.



Piz Bernina und Monte Scercen vom Piz Morteratsch  
Piz Bernina and Monte Scercen, from the Piz Morteratsch

J. Mark phot.



Dschimels (Sellagruppe)  
Dschimels (Sella Group)

J. Gaberell phot.





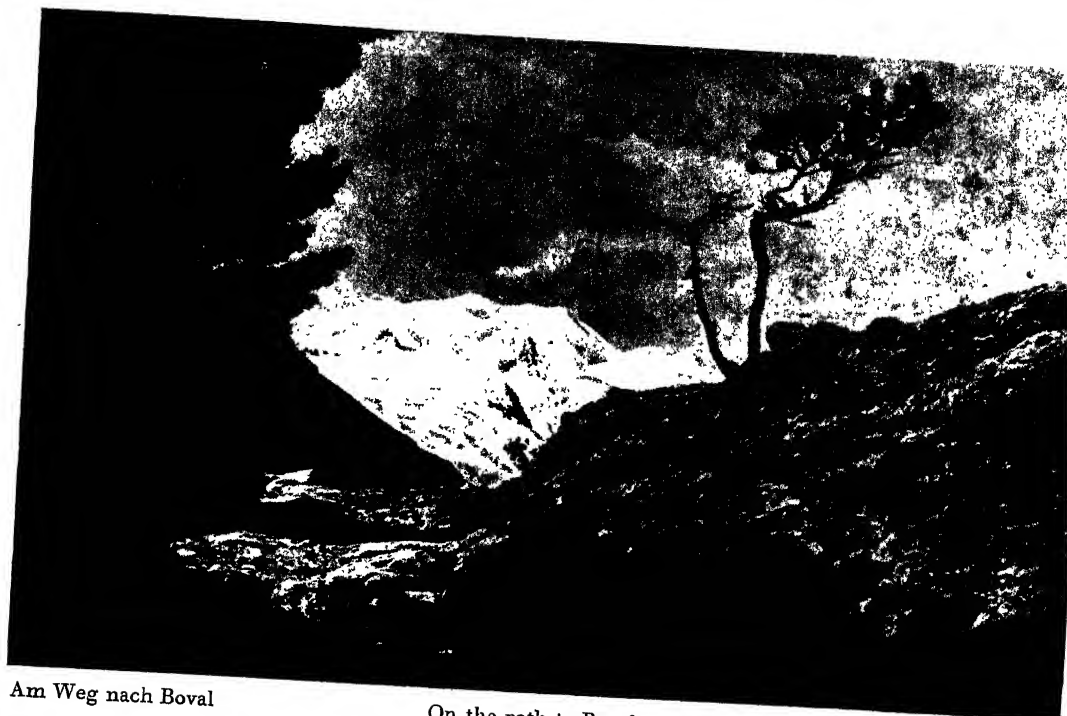
Bellavista, Bernina, Morteratsch und Morteratschgletscher  
Bellavista, Bernina, Morteratsch and the Morteratsch Glacier

J. Gaberell phot.



Labyrinth Zupo — Crest Agüzza vom Morteratschgletscher  
The Zupo Labyrinth—Crest Agüzza, from the Morteratsch Glacier

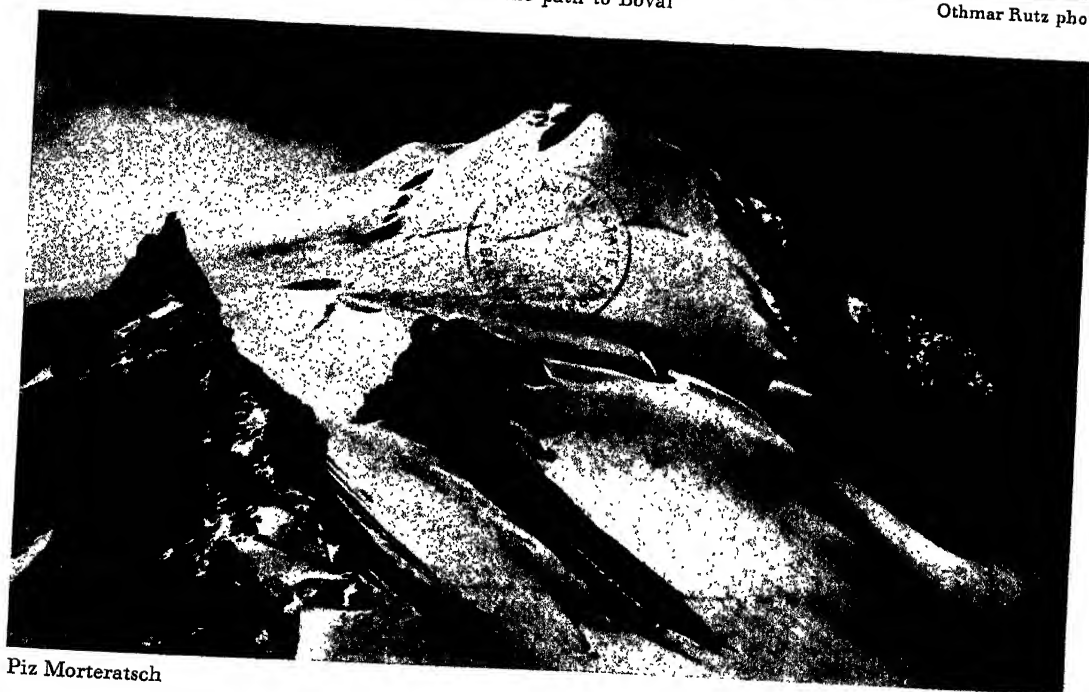
Dr. Erwin Hoferer phot.



Am Weg nach Boval

On the path to Boval

Othmar Rutz phot.



Piz Morteratsch

J. Gaberell phot.



Abstieg vom Morteratsch

Descent from the Morteratsch

J Gaberell phot.



Piz Palu

Albert Steiner phot.



Winter am St. Moritzer See

Winter at the Lake of St. Moritz

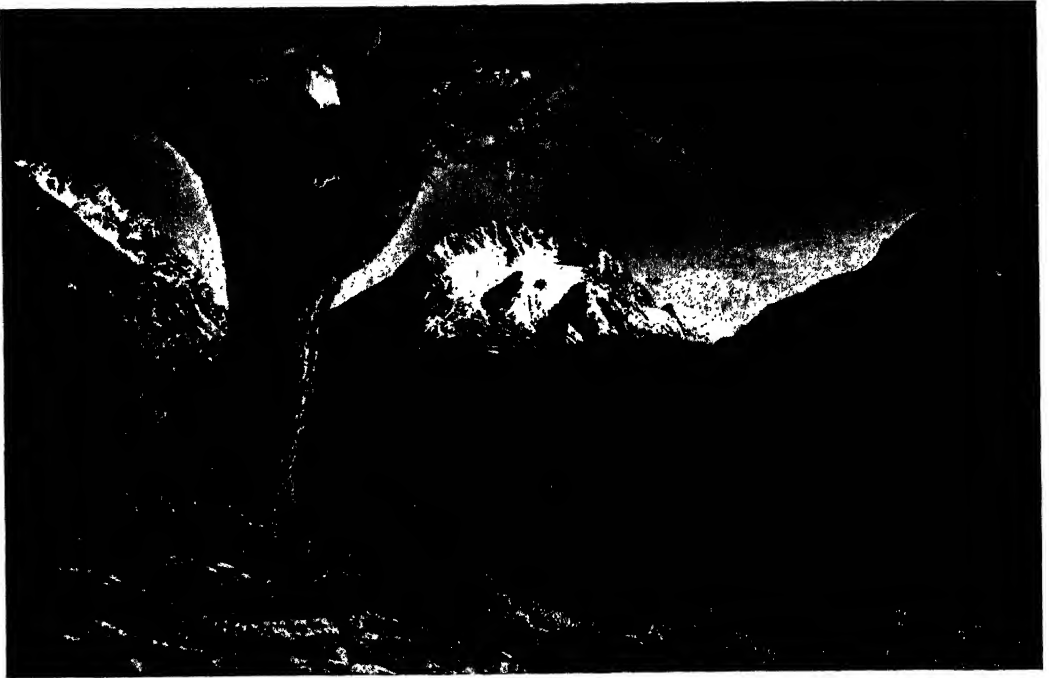
Albert Steiner phot



Winterabend bei Inner-Arosa

Winter Evening near Inner Arosa

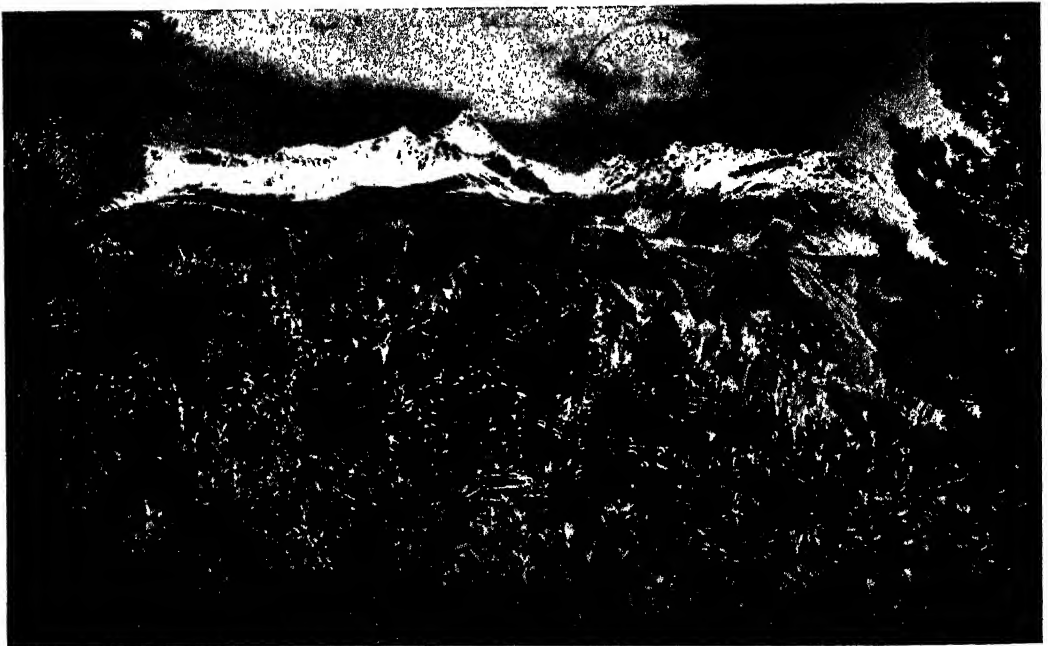
Albert Steiner phot



Landschaft bei Maloja

Landscape near Maloja

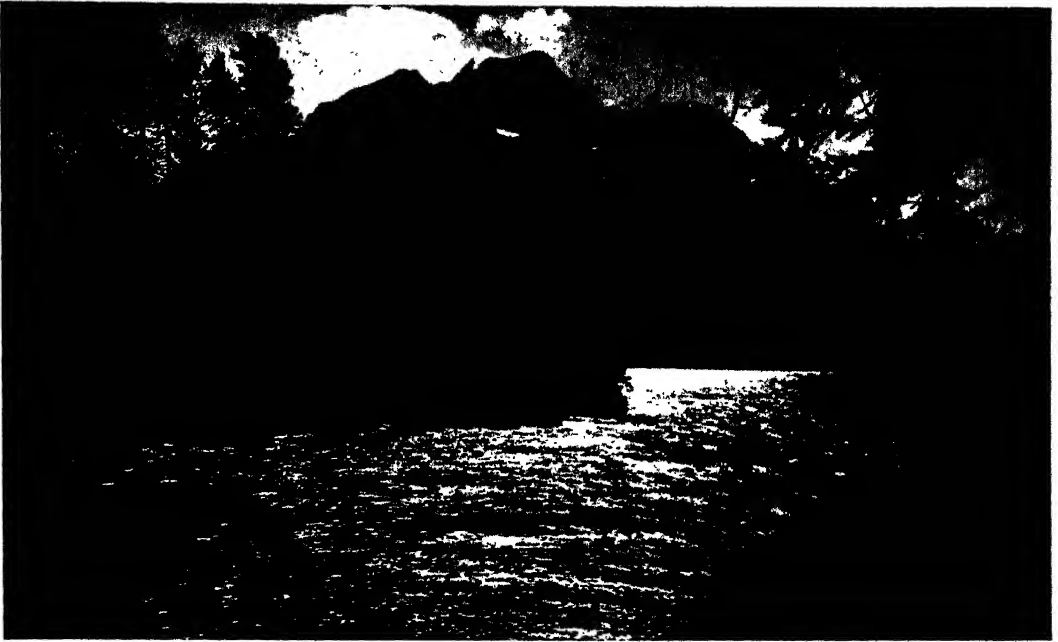
Albert Steiner phot.



Piz Ot (Oberengadin)

Piz Ot—Upper Engadine

Albert Steiner phot.



Am Silser See (Oberengadin)

Silser See, Upper Engadine

Albert Steiner phot.

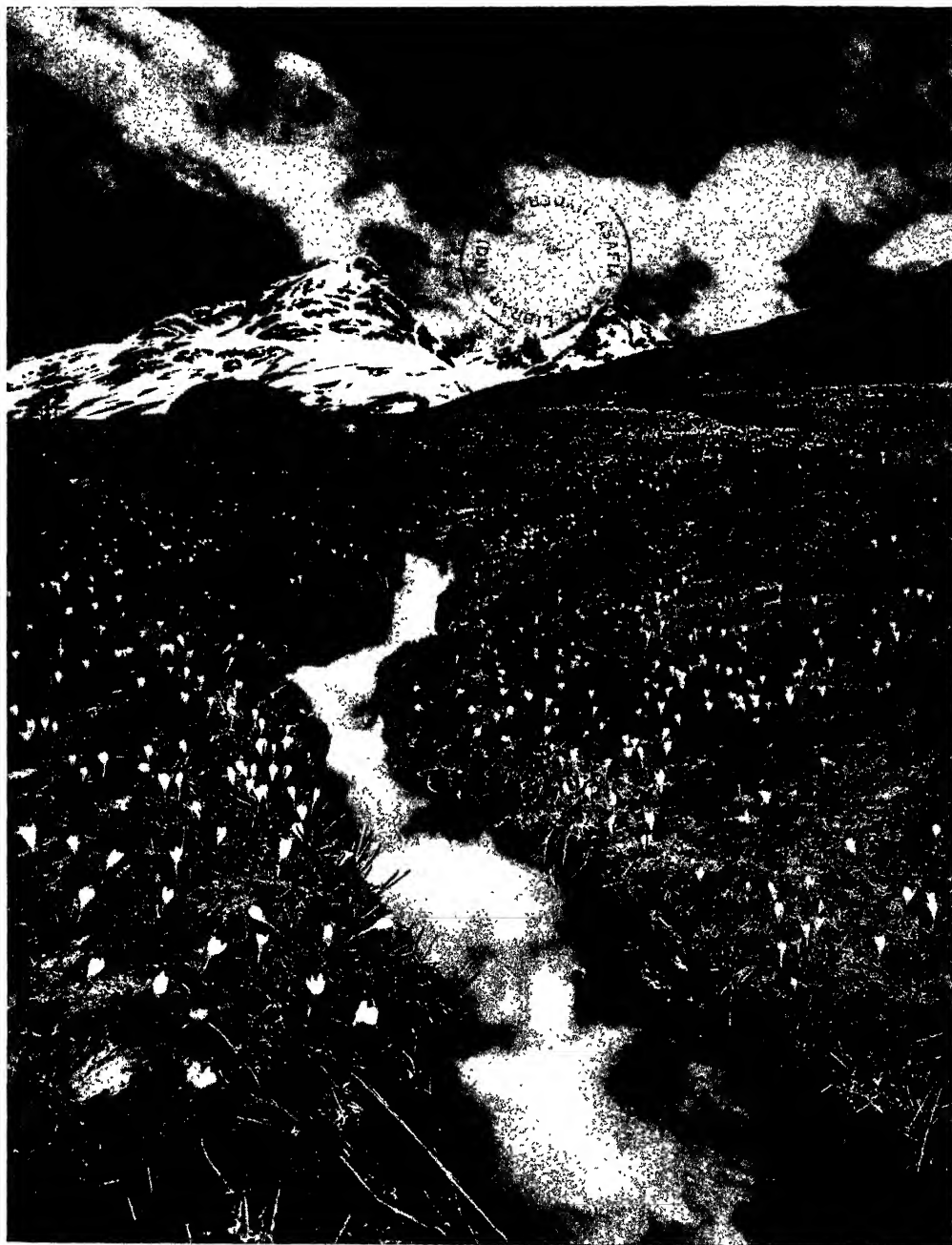


Im Rosegtal bei Pontresina

In the Rosegtal, near Pontresina

Albert Steiner phot.





Frühling im Oberengadin

Spring in the Upper Engadine

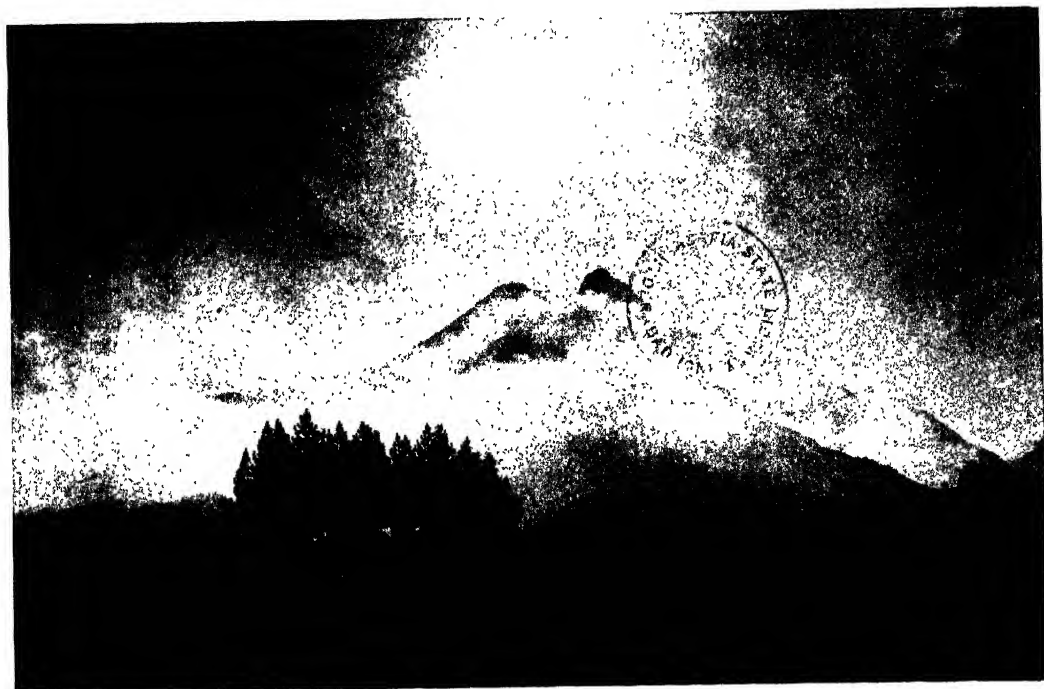
J. Gaberell phot.



Near Soglio (Bergell), with the Sciora and Bondasca Groups

Bei Soglio (Bergell) mit Sciora- und Bondascagruppe

Albert Steiner phot.



Bei Maloja

Near Maloja

J. Gaberell phot.



Blick vom Cantone-Gipfel gegen Disgrazia und die Torrone-Gipfel

J. Gaberell phot.

View from the Contone Peak towards Disgrazia and the Torrone Peak



Campo Tencia

J. Gaberell phot.



Sissonegletscher

The Sissone Glacier

Othmar Rutz phot.



Albigna Group: Monte di Zocca and Pizzi Gemelli  
Monte di Zocca—Pizzi Gemelli (Albignagruppe), Bergell

Alfred Graber phot.



Summit of the Gletscher-Ducan  
Gipfel des Gletscher-Ducan (Graubünden)

J. Kuchler phot.



Arlberg: The Ulm Hut, looking towards Patteriol

Arlberg. Ulmer Hütte. Blick auf Patteriol

G. Berthold phot

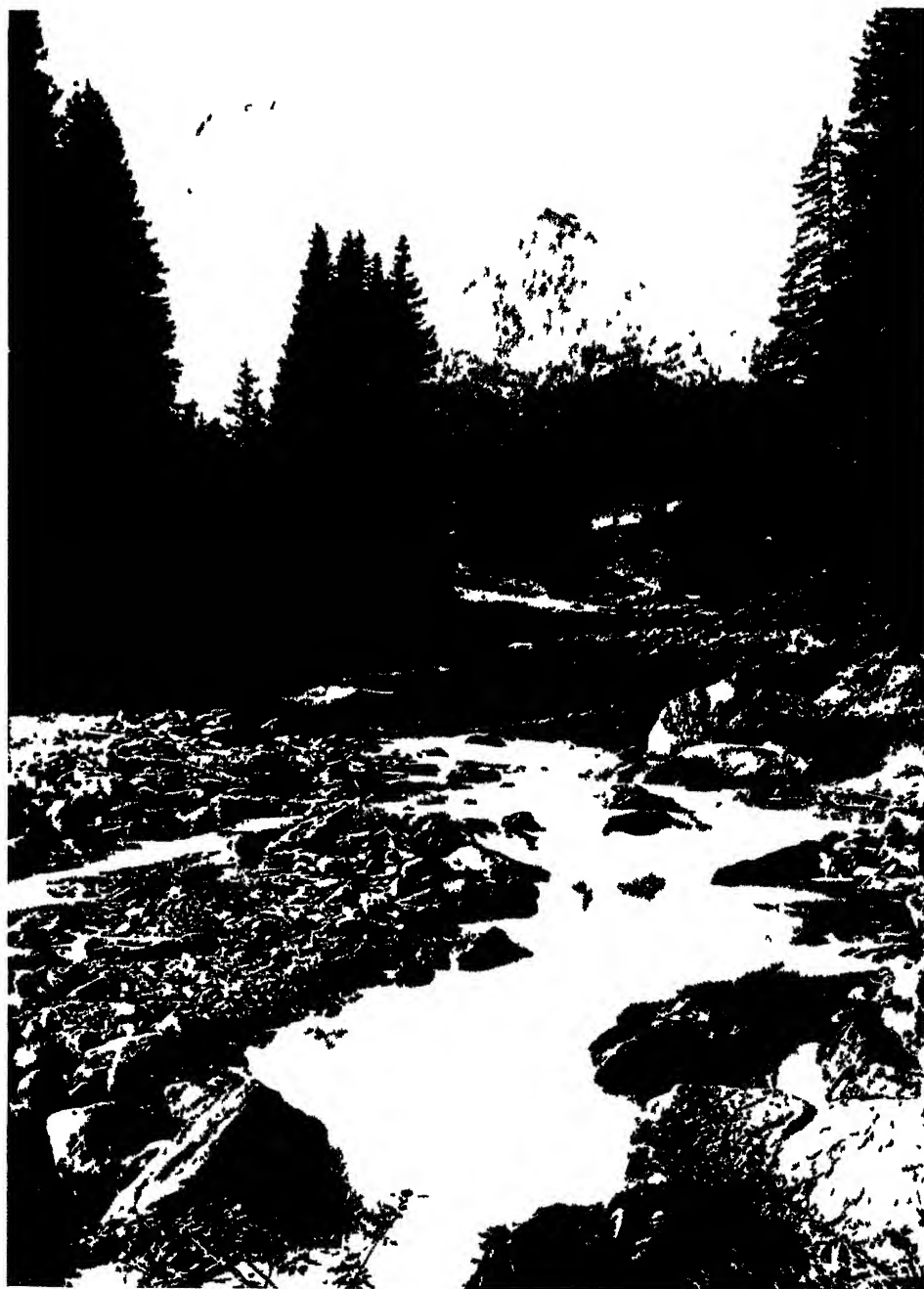


Arlberg. An der Flexenstraße

Arlberg: On the Flexenstraße

G. Berthold phot.





Madrisa (Ratikon)

Walther Flaig phot



The "Nenzinger Himmel" in Vorarlberg

In Vorarlberg „Nenzinger Himmel“

G Heinzles Erben phot



Canisfluh (Vorarlberg)

J. Fritz phot.



Silvrettapaß und -Horn von der Dreiländerspitz aus  
The Silvretta Pass and the Silvrettahorn, from the Dreiländerspitz

H. Junker phot.



Bielerhöhe. Großer und Kleiner Buin (Silvretta)  
Bielerhöhe: Grosser and Kleiner Buin

Otto Steiner phot.



Zeinissee gegen Versailspitze (Ferwall)  
The Zeinis See, with the Versailspitze

Otto Steiner phot.



The Paulketturm and the Krone (Silvretta)  
Paulketturm mit Krone (Silvretta)

Dr. Erwin Hoferer phot.



The Drusenfluh, looking towards the Sulzfluh and Turme  
Drusenfluh gegen Sulzfluh und Turme (Rhatikon)

Walther Flaig phot



Fluchthorn vom Fimberpaß (Silvretta)  
The Fluchthorn, from the Fimber Pass

J. Mark phot.



Piz Buin (Silvretta)

Otto Steiner phot.



Auf dem Calcugns (Silvretta)

On the Calcugns

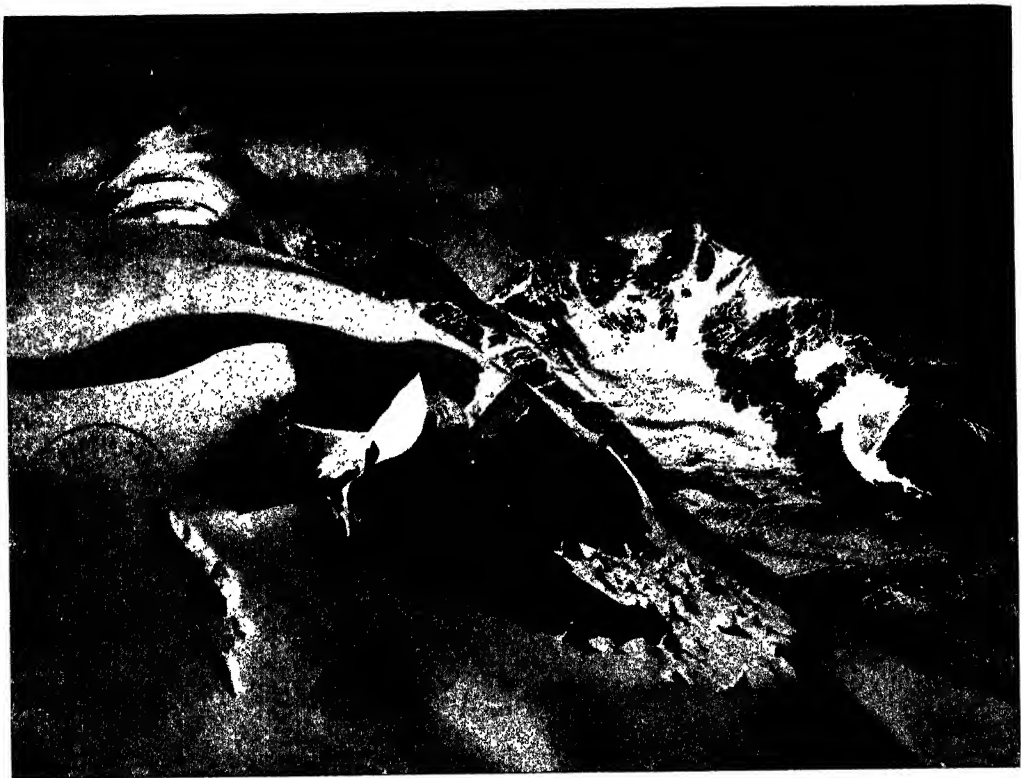
J. Mark phot.



Scesaplana (Rhätikon)

G. Heinzles Erben phot.





Königsspitze, Monte Zebro and Ortler, from the Suldenköpfl  
Königsspitze, Monte Zebro und Ortler vom Suldenköpfl

L. v. Romeiser phot.



Ortler vom Hauptweg oberhalb der Payerhütte  
The Ortler, from the chief route above the Payer Hut

M. Hegele phot.



The Tonale Pass Vermiglio, with the Paradiso

Tonalepaß. Vermiglio mit Paradiso

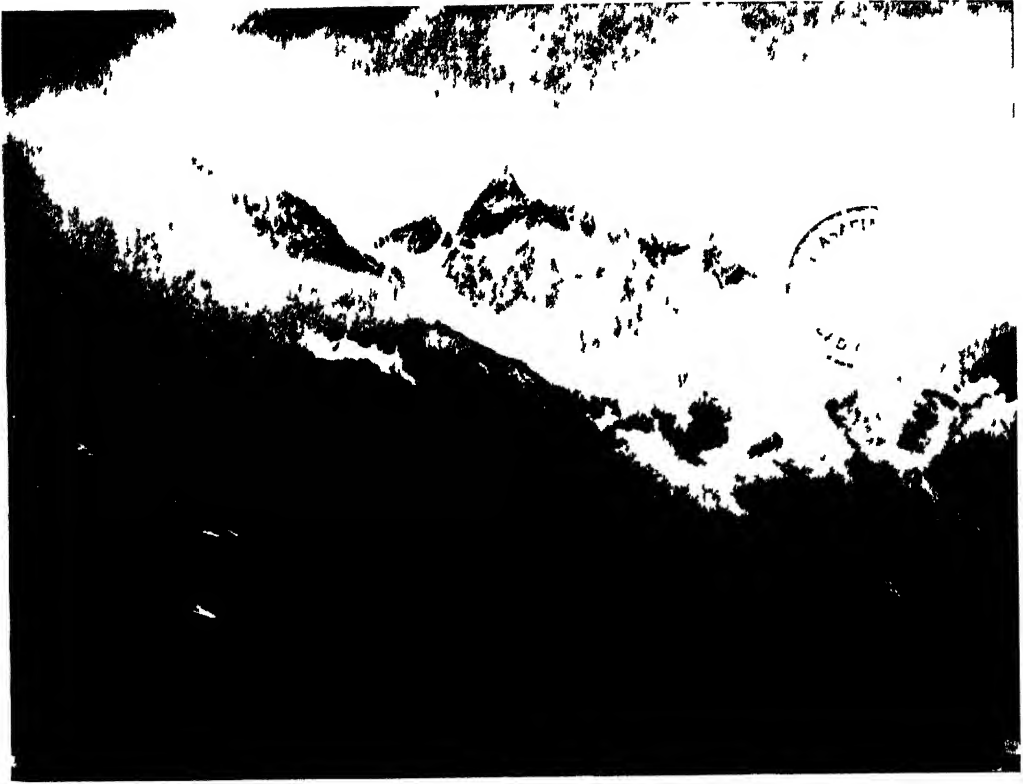
Hermann Hilscher phot.



View from the Mandron Hut towards Bedole

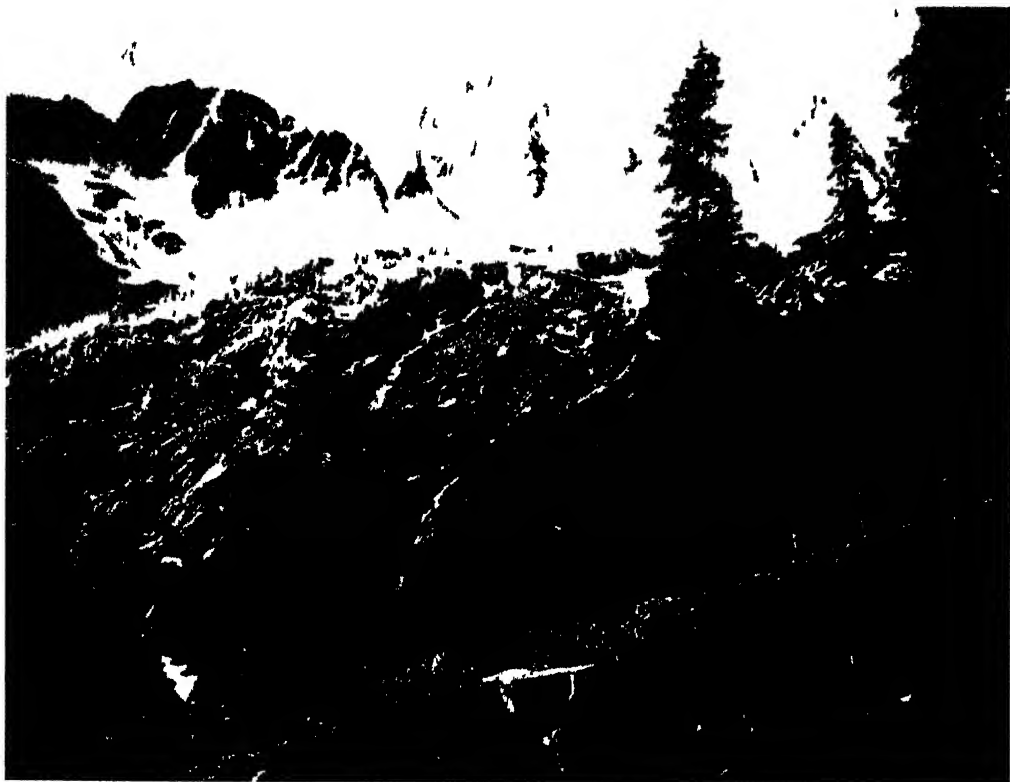
Blick von der Mandronhütte nach Bedole (Piesanella)

Franz Kroner phot.



Monte Gabbiol (Presanella)

J Netzuda phot



Presanella aus dem Staveltal

Presanella, from the Staveltal

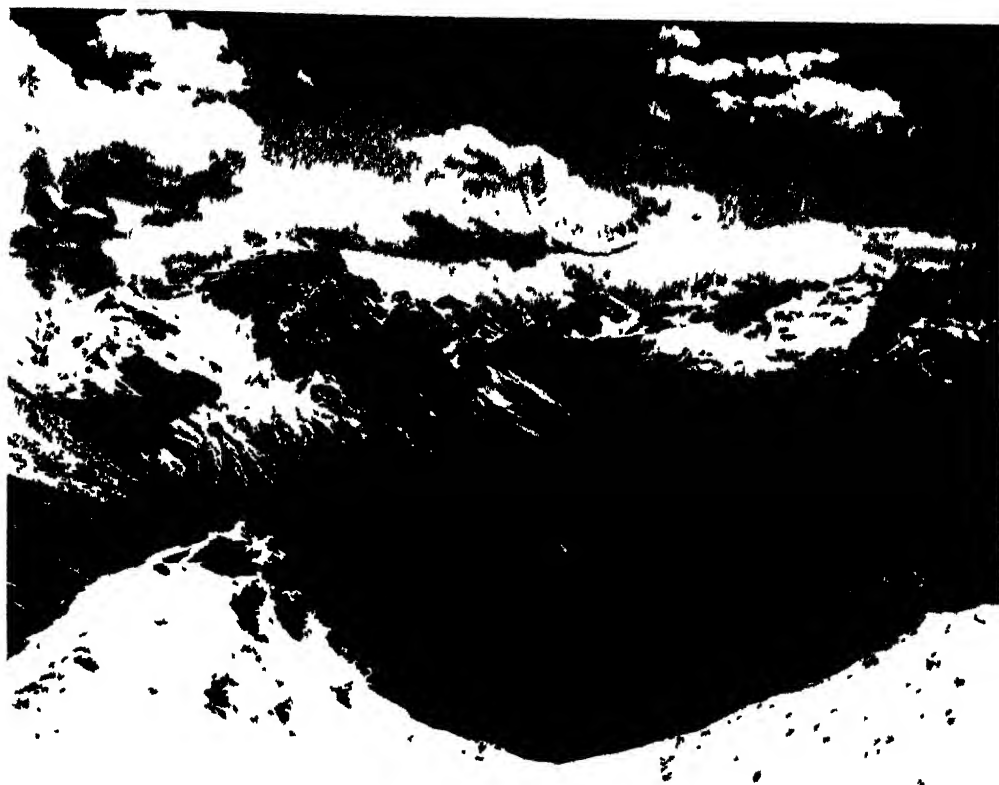
Hanns Barth phot



The Mandron See, with the Mandron Glacier

Mandronsee mit Mandrongletscher

J. Kaiser phot.



The Bergamasker Alps The Seriotal and the Pizzo della Corna  
Bergamasker Alpen. Blick ins Seriotal und auf Pizzo della Corna

Franz Kroner phot





Am Gardasee

Lake Garda

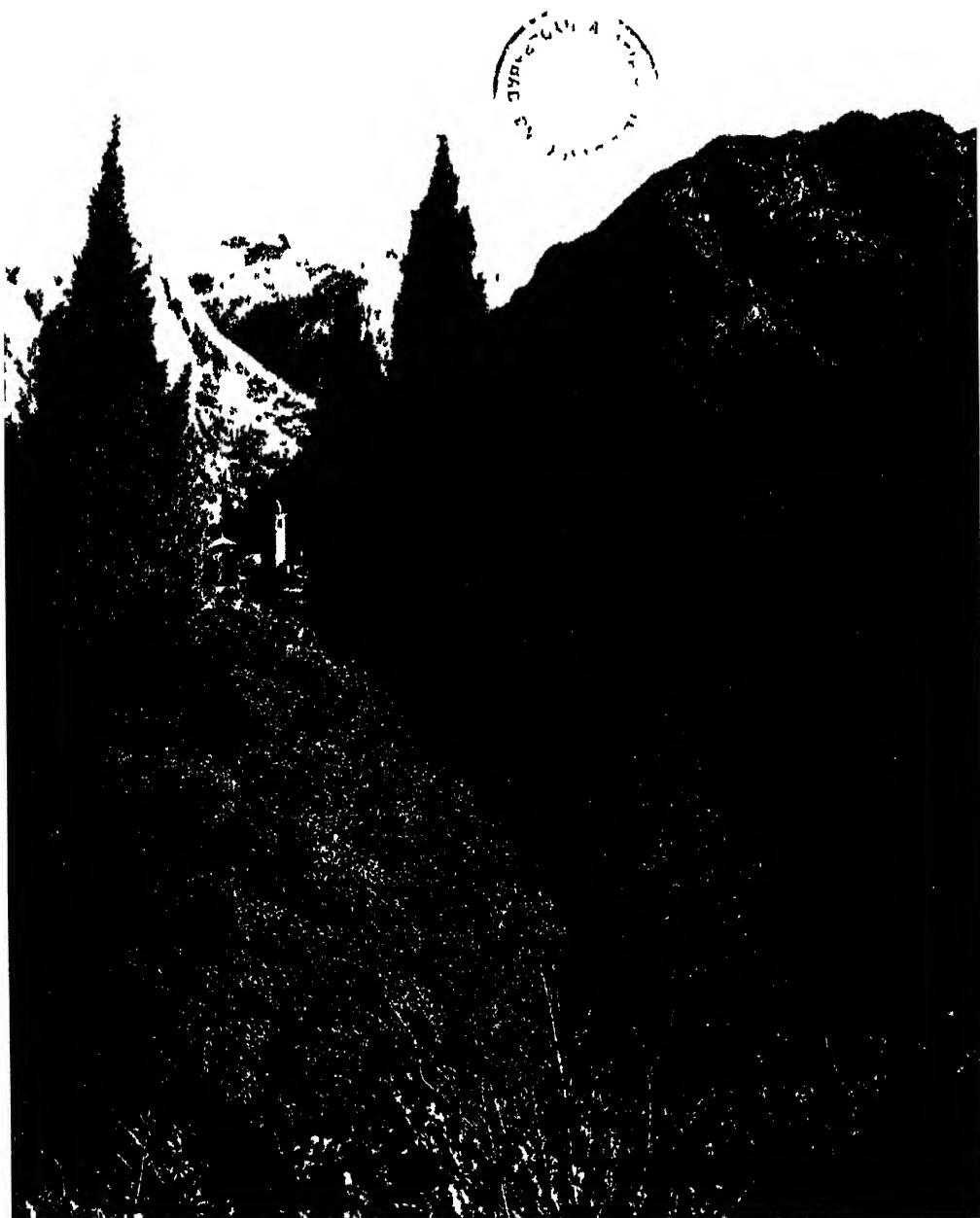
Gg Neumann phot



Am Luganersee

The Lake of Lugano

Herbert Ruedi phot



Near Biogno (Lugano) Monte Generoso and Monte San Salvatore

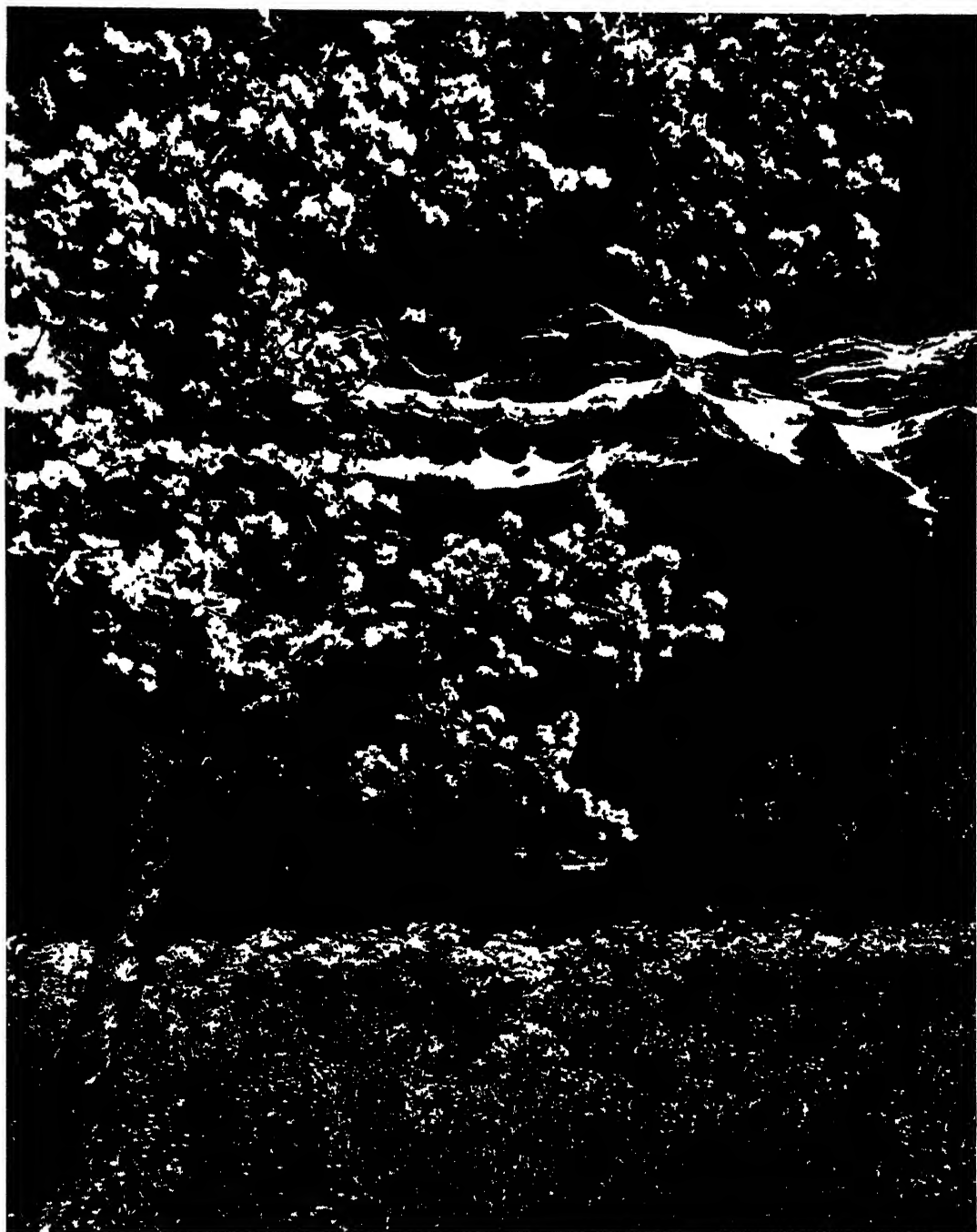
Bei Biogno (Lugano) Monte Generoso und Monte San Salvatore

Herbert Ruedi phot.

**CENTRAL SWITZERLAND**

**ZENTRALSCHWEIZ**





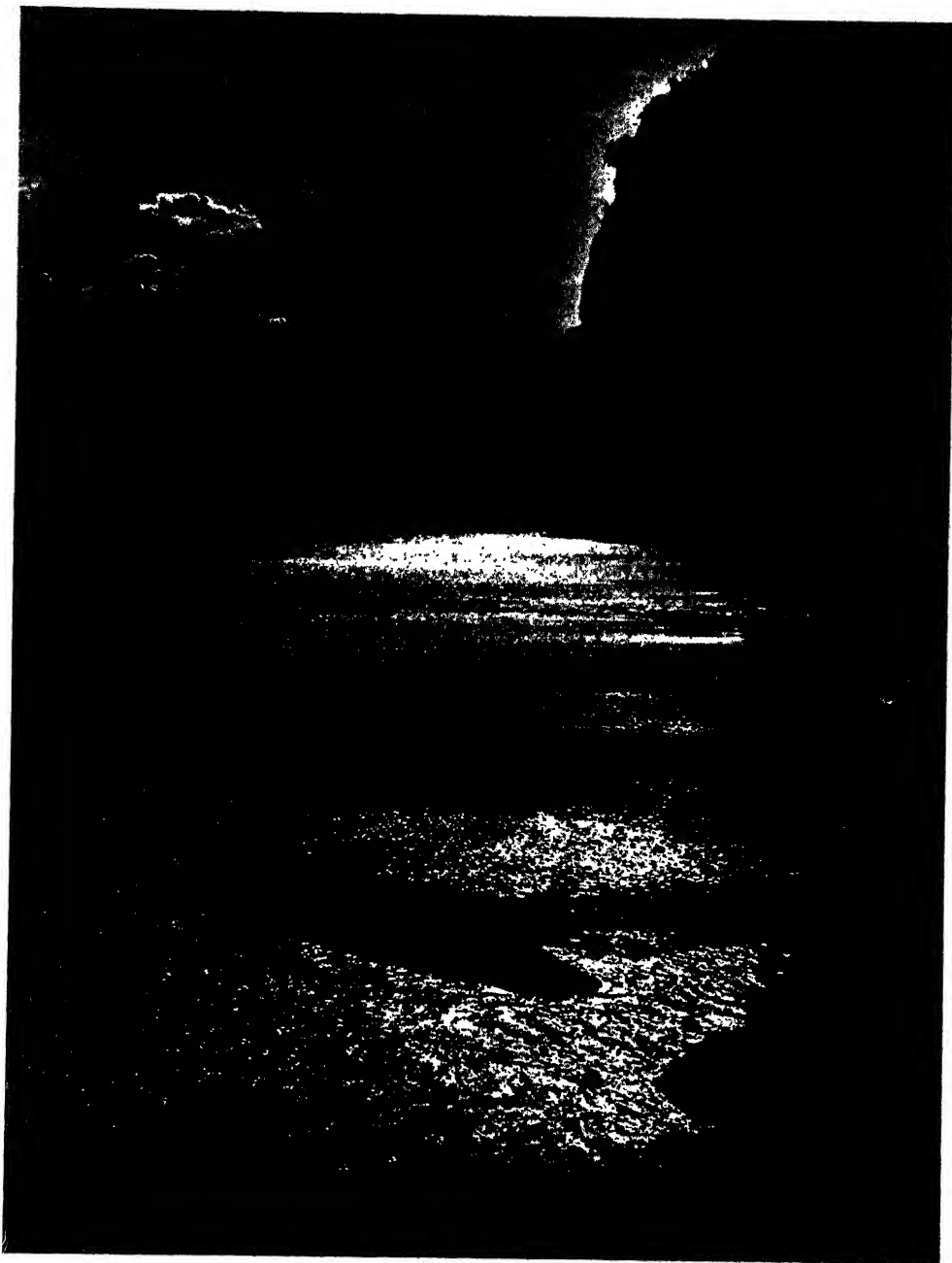
Spring at the Walen See  
Frühling am Walensee (Churfürstengruppe)

Albert Steiner phot.



The Lake of Thun, looking towards Heimwehfluh  
Thuner See gegen Heimwehfluh

J. Gaberell, Zürich, phot.



On the Walen See, near Weesen  
Am Walensee bei Weesen

J. Gaberell phot.





Frühling am Zuger See

Spring at the Zuger See

J Gaberell phot



Kreuzberge

J. Gaberell phot.



Die Sieben Churfürsten

Alfred Graber phot.



An der Axenstrasse. Blick gegen Flüelen und Bristenstock

J. Gaberell phot.

On the Axenstrasse. Flüelen and the Bristenstock



Blick von der Axenstrasse auf Urner See und Urirotstock  
View from the Axenstrasse of the Urner See and the Urirotstock

J. Gaberell phot.



Frühling am Vierwaldstätter See. Blick gegen Pilatus  
Spring on the Lake of Lucerne, with Pilatus

J. Gaberell phot.



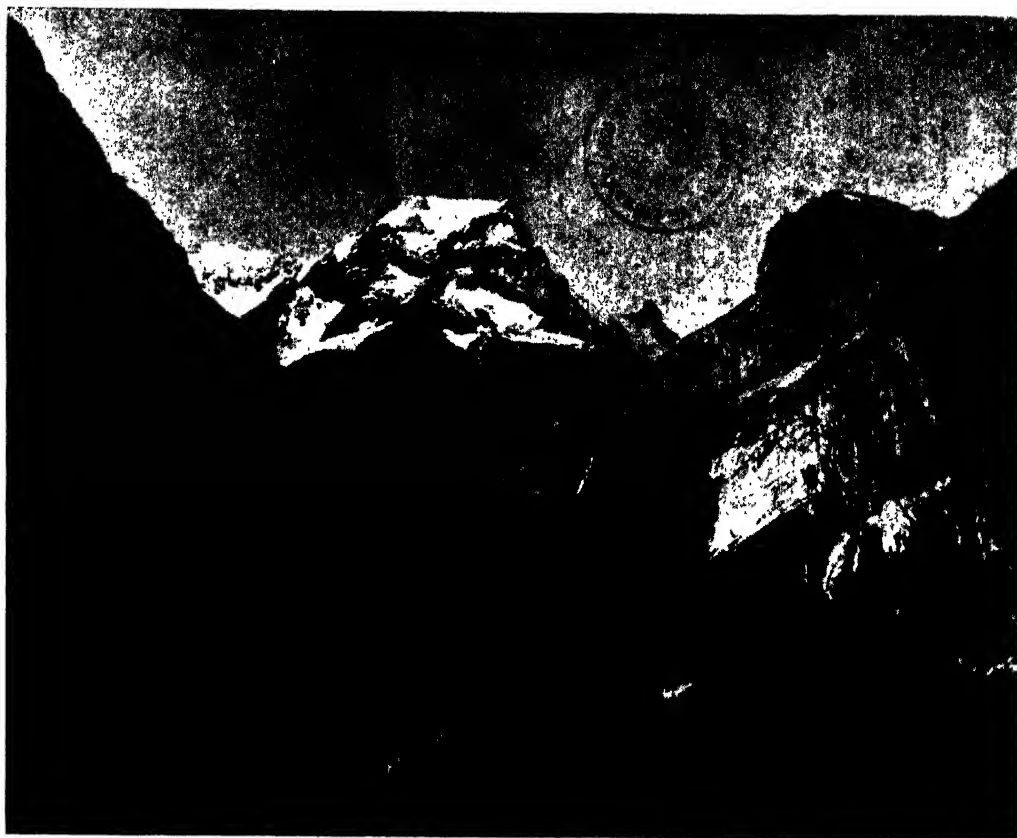
Nebelmeer über der Klausenstraße. Blick gegen die Große Windgälle  
Sea of Clouds above the Klausenstraße; Grosse Windgälle

J. Gaberell phot.



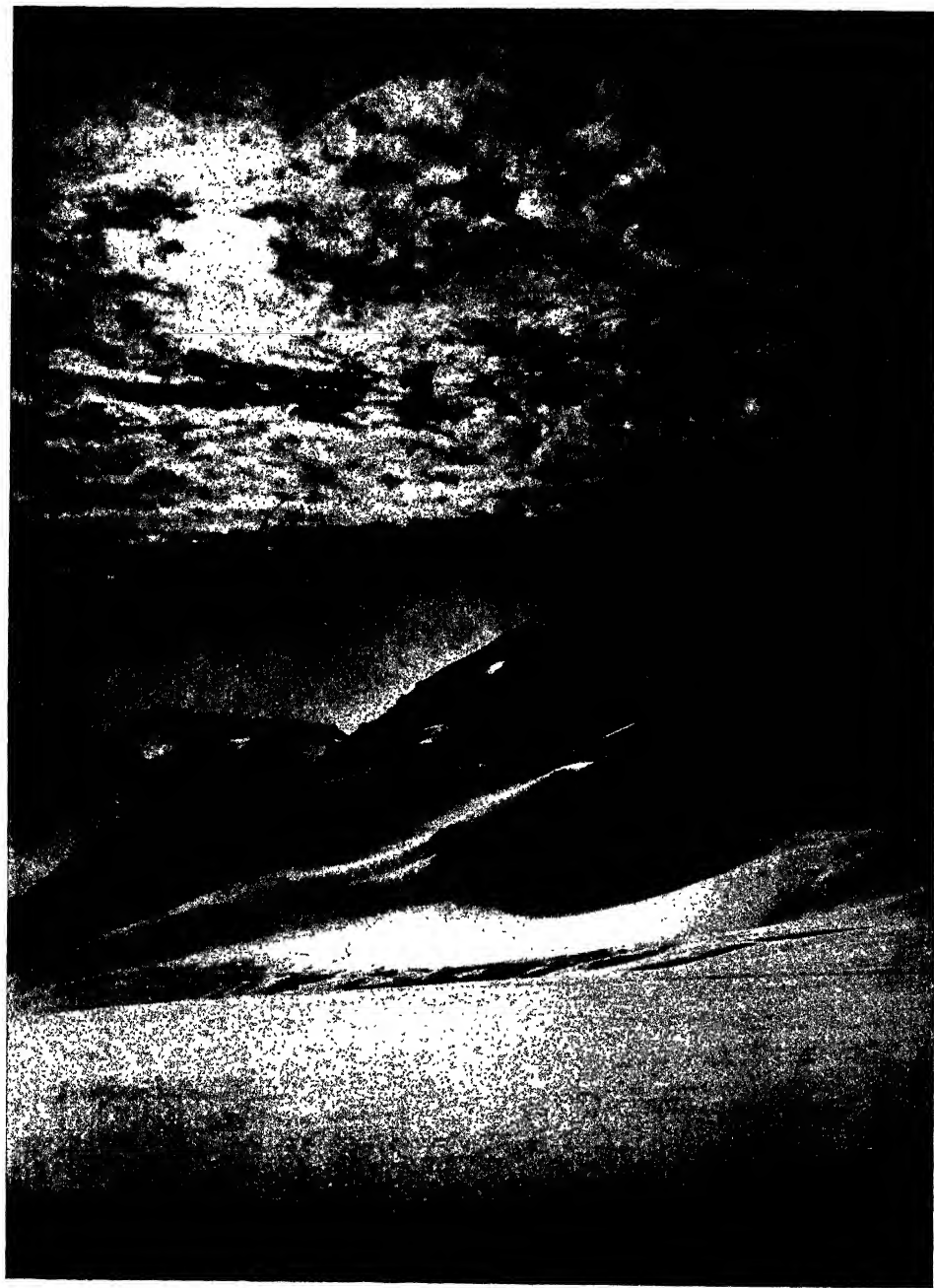
Bifertenstock und Tödi vom Gemsfayrenstock  
Bifertenstock and Tödi, from the Gemsfayrenstock

J. Gaberell phot.



Der Tödi

Alfred Graber phot.



Ascent of the Spannort: View of the Krönte

Die Krönte vom Aufstieg zum Spannort

J. Gaberell phot.

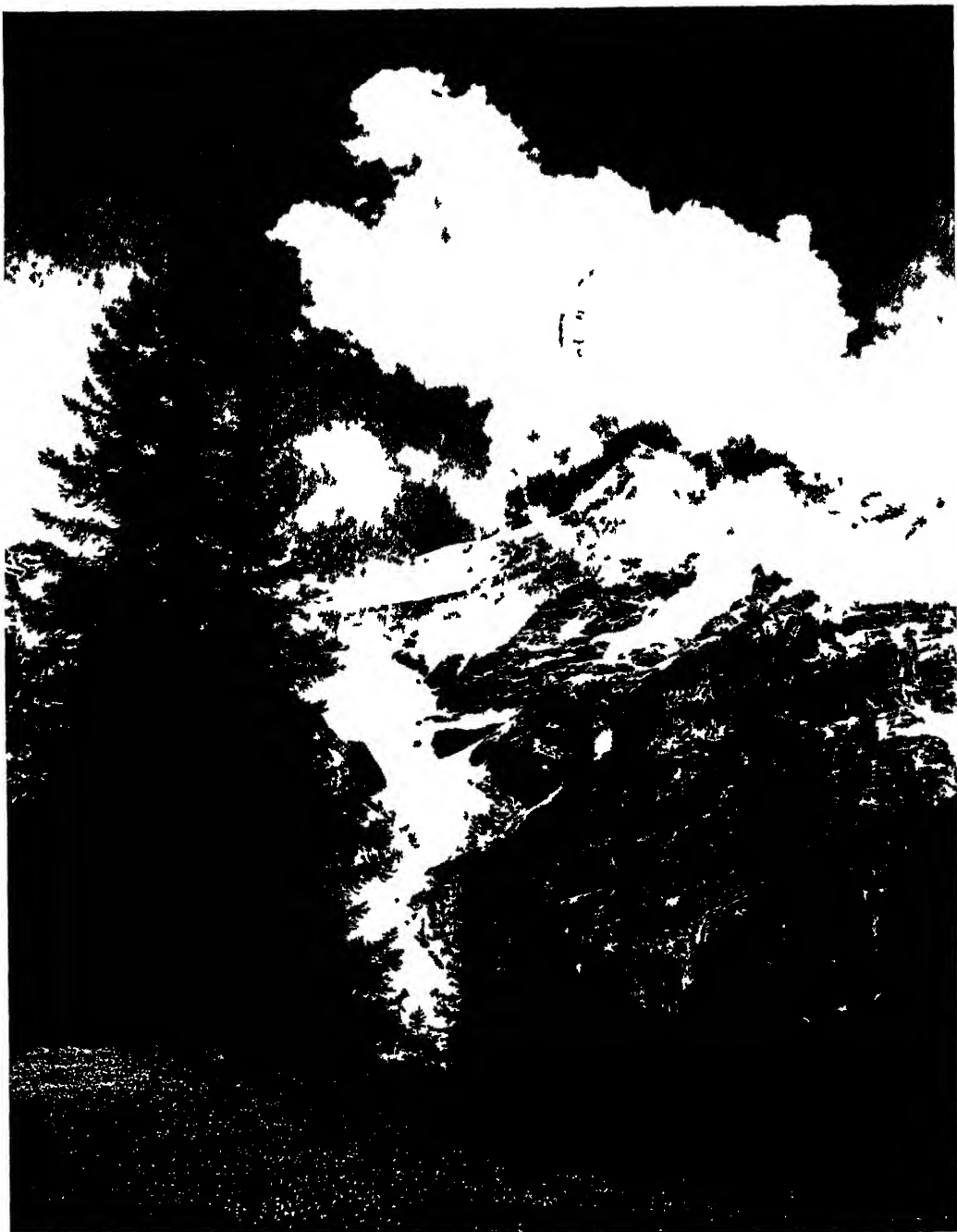


On the Scheerhorn. View towards Piz Cambriales

Gwächte am Scheerhorn. Blick gegen Piz Cambriales

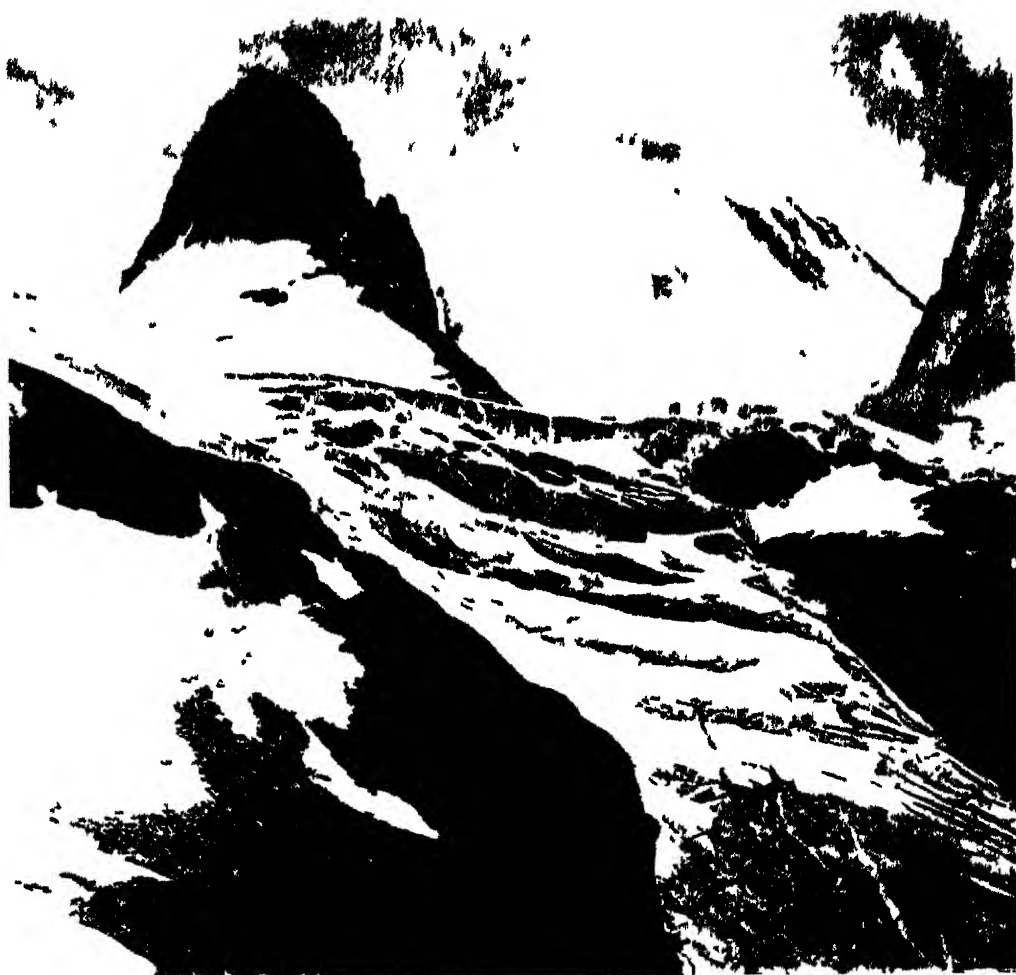
J. Gaberell phot.





The Upper Grindelwald Glacier  
Oberer Grindelwaldgletscher

A Rupp photo



The Blumhalsp Glacier with the Blumhalspstock und Blumhalsphorn  
Blumhalspgleitscher gegen Blumhalspstock und Blumhalsphorn

A Frank phot



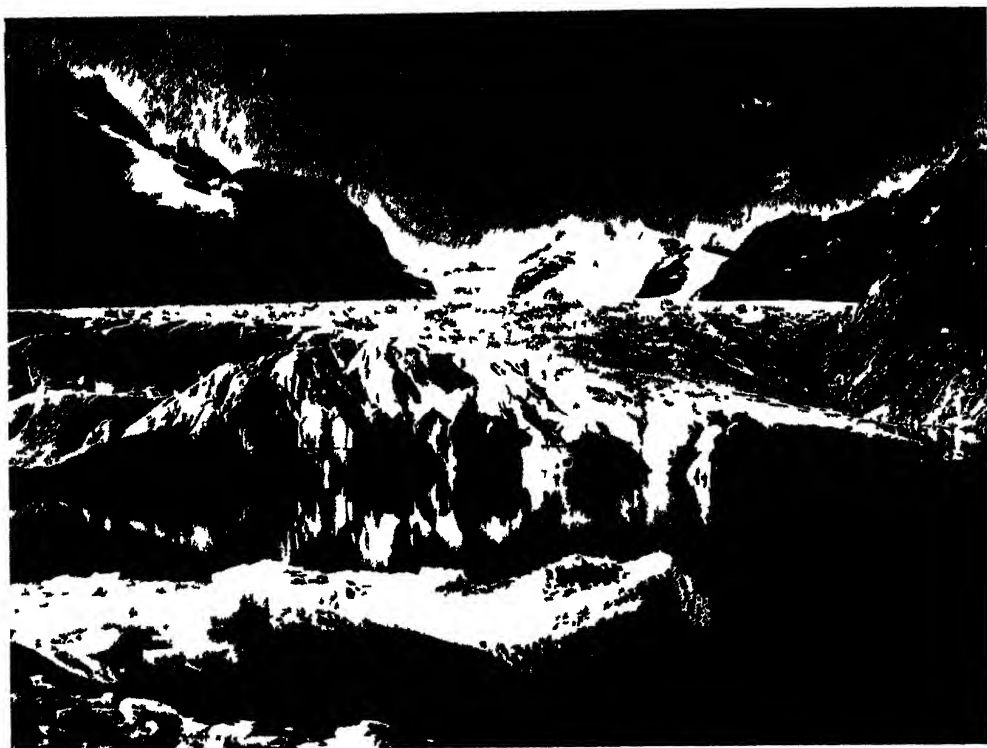
The Lauterbrunnental, from Wengen  
Das Lauterbrunnental von Wengen aus

J Gaberell phot



The Oschinen See with the Blumhalsalp Massif  
Oschinensee mit Blumhalsalpmassiv

Albert Steiner phot



The Marijelen See looking towards the Monch Trugberg and Concordia  
Marijensee gegen Monch, Trugberg und Concordia

Wehrli A G phot



On the Upper Grindelwald Glacier - Mettenberg,  
Am Oberen Grindelwaldgletscher Mettenberg

J. Gabriell phot



Der Mönch

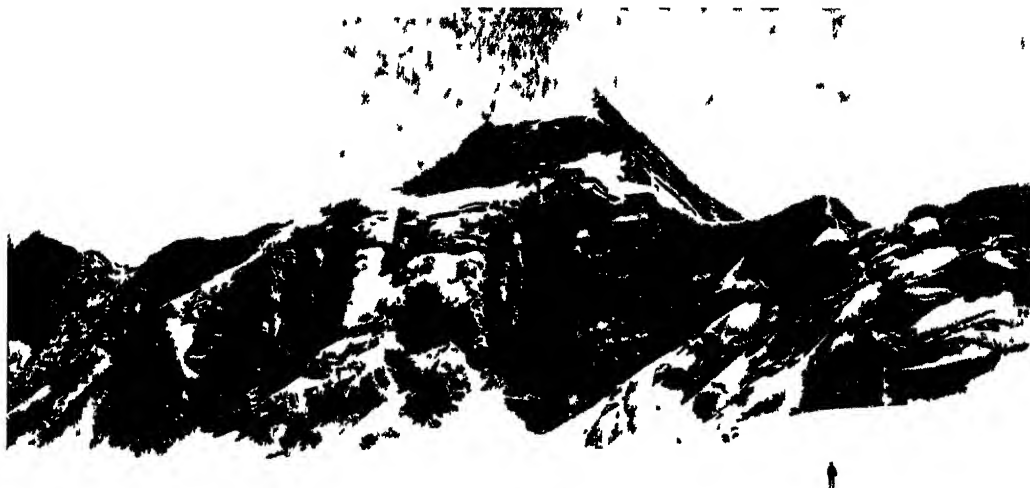
E. Gyger phot.



Ascent of the Wellhorn. View of the Wetterhorn  
Aufstieg zum Wellhorn. Blick auf Wetterhorn

Wehrli A.G. phot.





Aletschhorn von der Ebenenfluh  
The Aletschhorn from the Ebenenfluh

Dr Erwin Hoferer phot



Großes Grunhorn von der Finsteraarhornhütte aus  
View of the Grosses Grunhorn from the Finsteraarhorn Hut

J Kuchler phot



Morgenhorn, Weiße Frau, Blunliisulphorn

A Klopfenstein phot



Am Finsteraarhorn Grunhornlucke und Aletschhorn

F Gyger phot

On the Finsteraarhorn Grunhornlucke and the Aletschhorn



Jungfrauoch Eiger and Monch  
Jungfrauoch, Eiger und Monch

Wehrli A G phot



Finsterluhorn

1. Gryger phot.



Lauteraarhorner vom Dollfußhütte  
The Lauteraarhorner from the Dollfuss Hut

E Gyger phot.



Oberaarjochhütte und Finsteraarhorn  
The Oberaarjoch Hut and the Finsteraarhorn

J Gaberell phot.



Bei der Gaulihutte  
Near the Gaul Hut

E Gyger phot



Finsteraarhorn vom Hinteren Liescherhorn

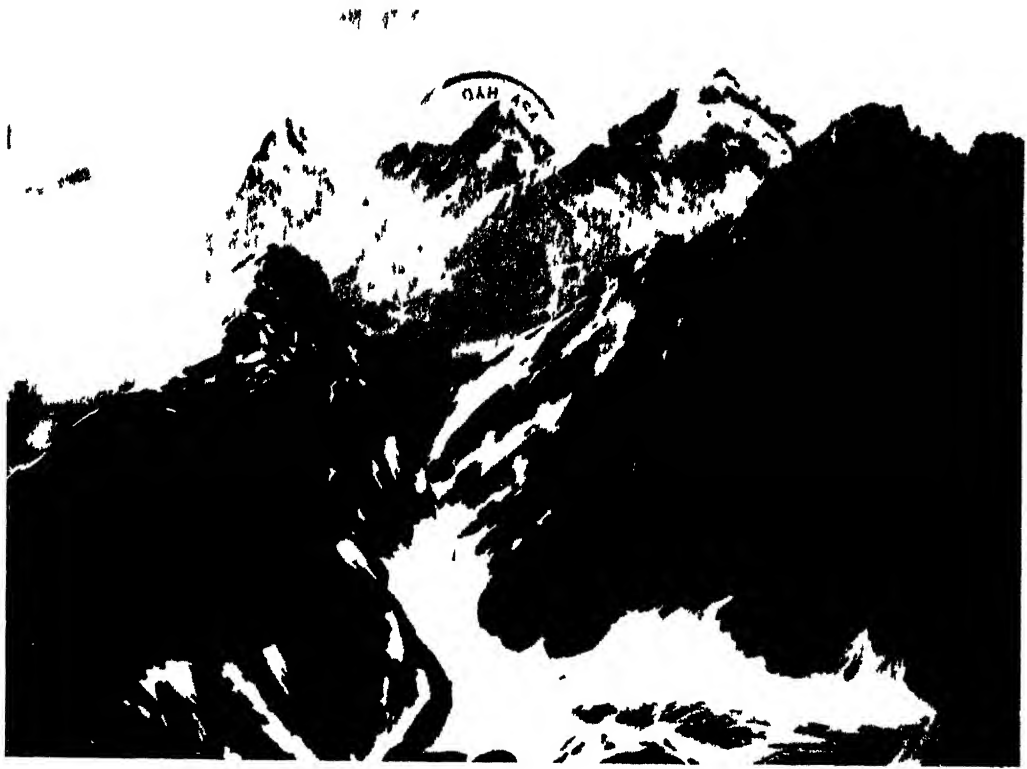
Prof Bodenstein phot

The Finsteraarhorn, from the Hinterer Liescherhorn



The Schreckhorn Chain, from the Wettersteinsattel  
Die Schreckhornkette vom Wettersteinsattel aus

Wehrh A G phot



Liger Monch und Jungfrau  
Eiger, Monch und Jungfrau

A link phot





The Aletsch Glacier and the Fiescherhorner  
Aletschgletscher gegen Fiescherhorner

J Gaberell phot



The Jungfrau, from the Grutschalp

Die Jungfrau von Grutschalp aus

J Gaberell phot



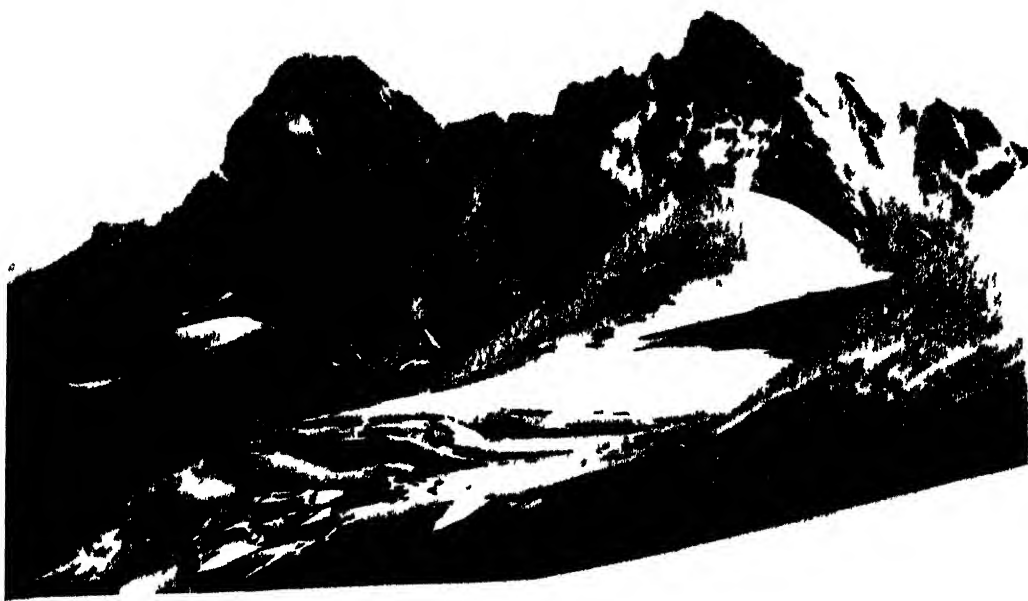
Schreckhorn von Station Eismeer aus  
The Schreckhorn from the Eismeer Station (Jungfrau railway)

J Gaberell phot



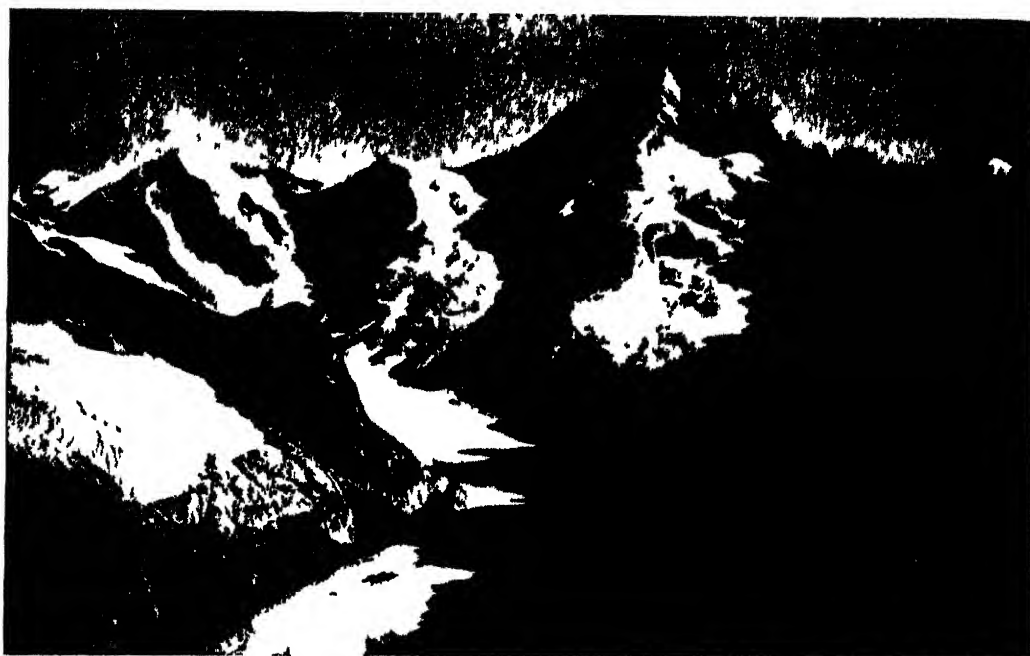
Balmhorn—Altels

A Klopfenstein phot



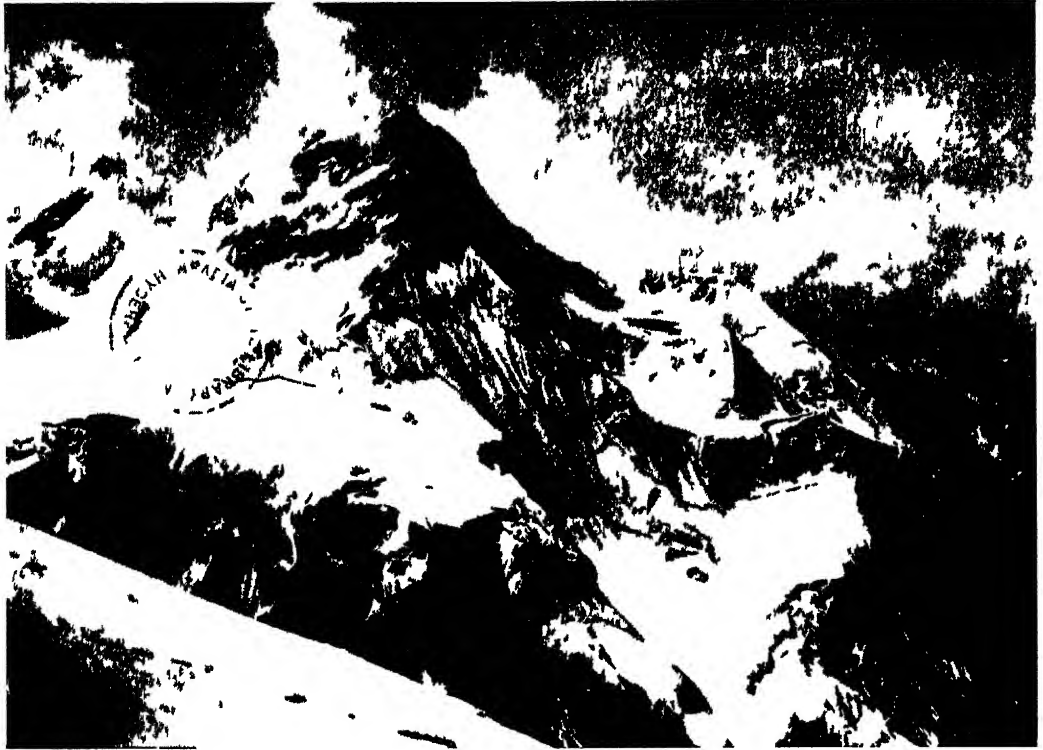
Blick vom Finsteraarjoch auf Schreckhorn und Lauterhorn  
The Schreckhorn and Lauterhorn from the Finsteraarjoch

A Klopfenstein phot



Oberaletschgletscher und Altschhorn  
Upper Aletsch Glacier and the Aletschhorn

F Gyger phot



The Jungfrau, from the North West Ridge of the Monch

Die Jungfrau vom Nordwestgrat des Monch

Prof Bodenstein phot.



Near Interlaken View of the Jungfrau

Bei Interlaken Durchblick auf die Jungfrau

J Gaberell phot



Ausblick vom Wildstrubel  
Outlook from the Wildstrubel

A. Frank phot.



Blick vom Wildhorn gegen Montblancgruppe  
View from the Wildhorn towards the Mont Blanc Group

A. Klopfenstein phot.



Frutigen, with the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn and Altels

Frutigen mit Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels

A. Klopfenstein phot.





Doldenhorn

A. Klopfenstein phot.

WE

SWITZERLAND, HIGH SAVOY,  
THE GRAIAN ALPS

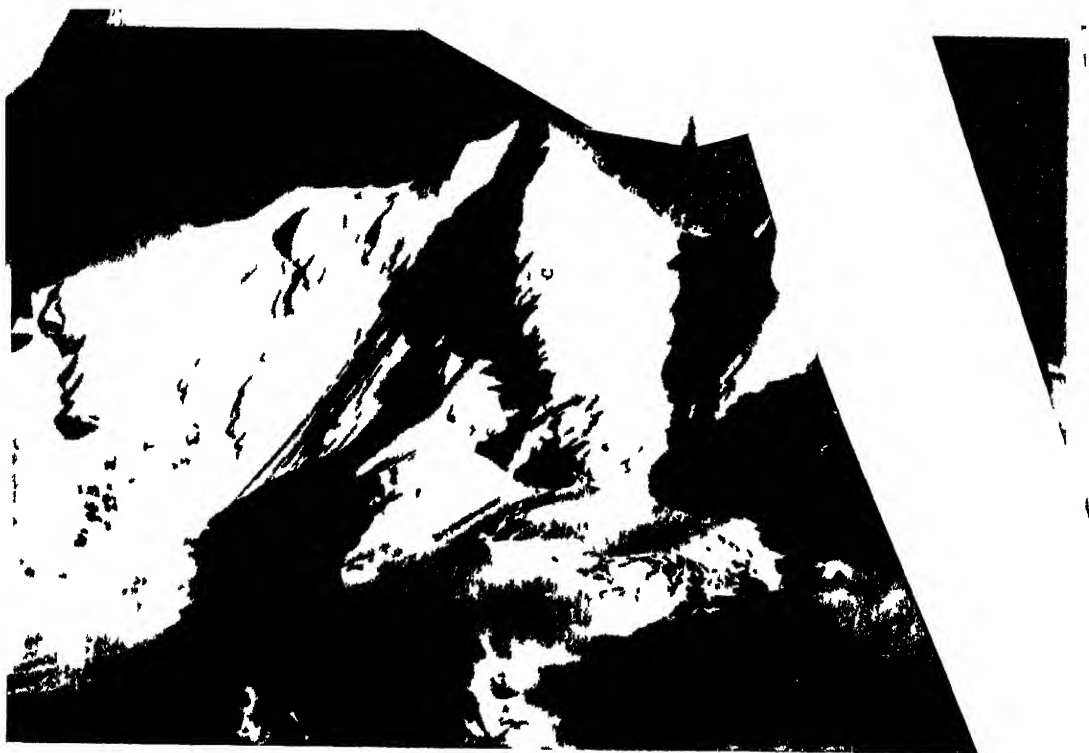
WE

SWITZERLAND, HOCHSAVOYEN  
DIE GRAJISCHE ALPEN

Bei Adelboden

Skiing Grounds near Adelboden

E. Gyger phot.



Abgehende Staublawine

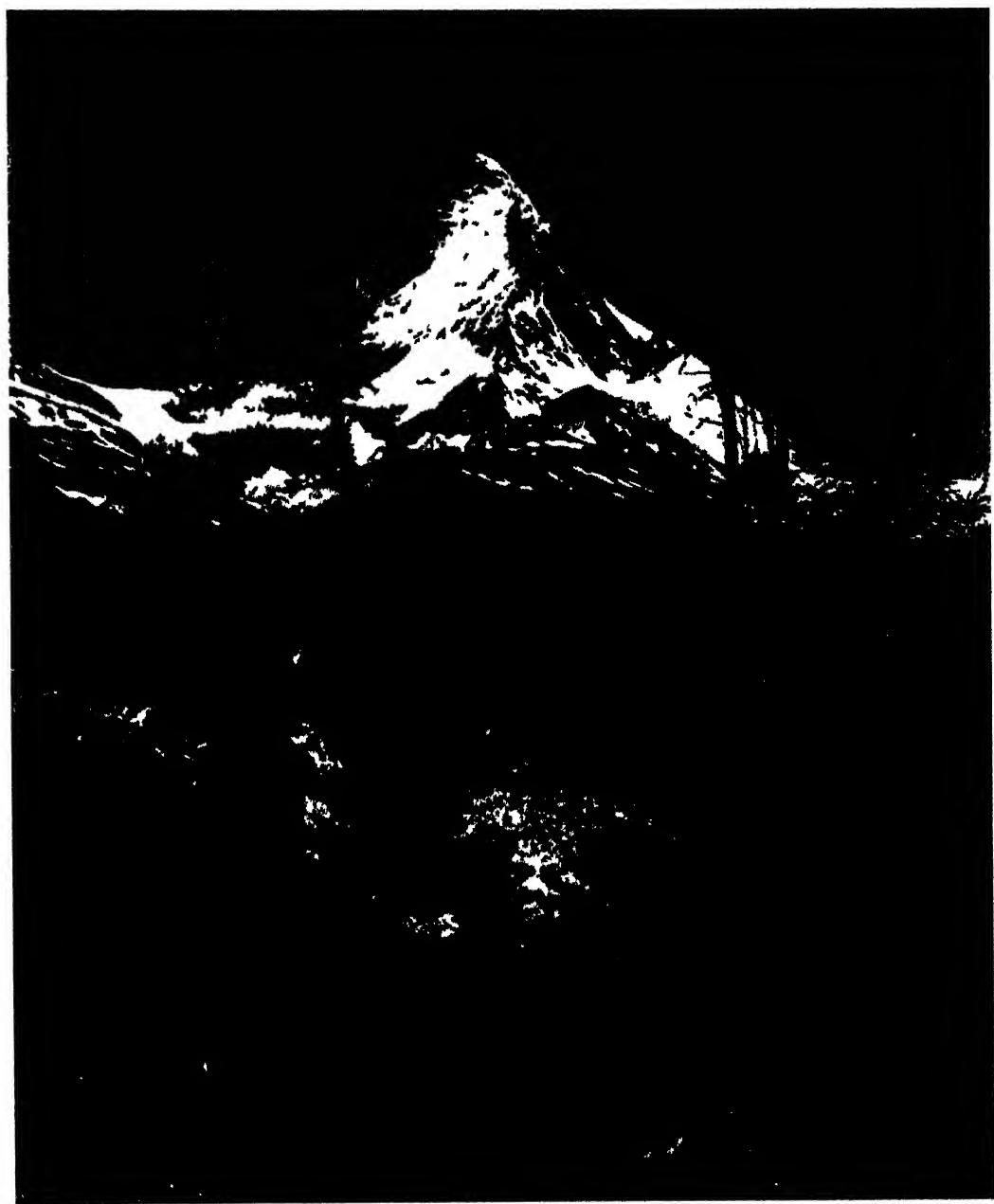
Avalanche

Dr. Odo Tauern phot

WESTERN SWITZERLAND, HIGH SAVOY,  
THE GRAIAN ALPS

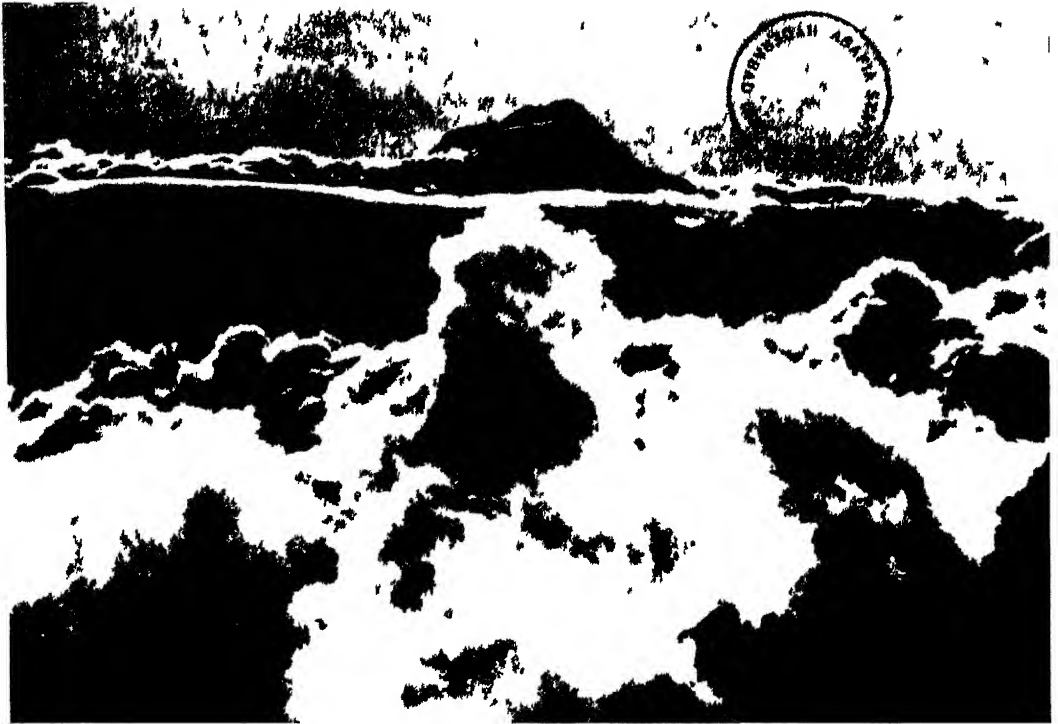
WESTSCHWEIZ, HOCHSAVOYEN  
UND GRAJISCHE ALPEN





Matterhorn

Franz Kroner phot



View of the Grand Combin from the Glacier Darret, over the Morning Mists

Grand Combin über den Morgennebeln vom Glacier Darret aus

Prof Bodenstein phot



Matterhorn

Gg. Neumann phot





Matterhorn vom Riffelsee

The Riffelsee and the Matterhorn

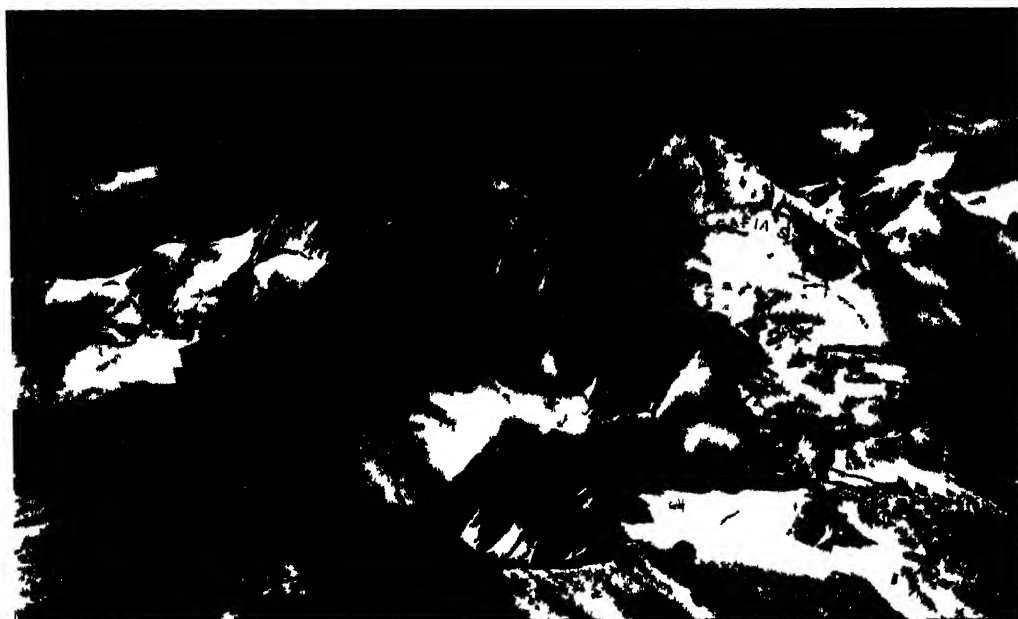
Prof. Bodenstein phot.



Weißhorn vom Mettelhorn

The Weisshorn, from the Mettelhorn

J. Gaberell phot.



Blick vom Zinalrothorn gegen Obergabelhorn

J Gaberell phot

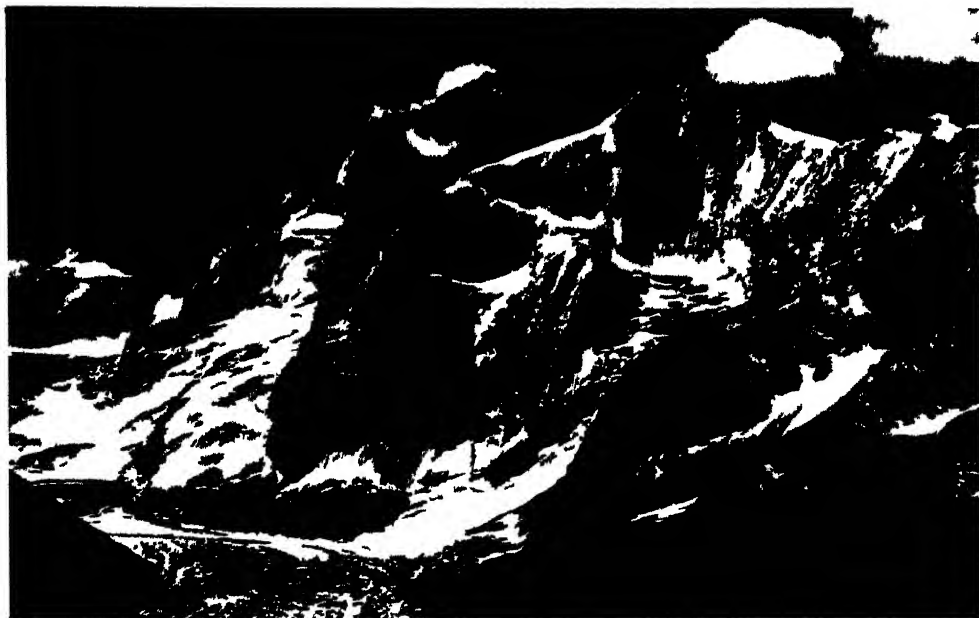
View from the Zinalrothorn looking towards the Obergabelhorn



Monte Rosa-Gletscher Blick gegen Matterhorn und Dent Blanche

J Gaberell phot

On the Monte Rosa Glacier, looking towards the Matterhorn and Dent Blanche



Pointe de Zinal, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier

J. Gruberell phot



Dent d'Hierens von Schonbühl  
The Schonbühl Hut and the Dent d'Hierens

J. Gruberell phot



Die Obergabelhorn from Findelen

Obergabelhorn von Findelen aus

Prof Dr Hans Lorenz phot



Near Saas LEE View of the Alphubel  
Bei Saas Fee Blick gegen Alphubel

Prof Dr Hans Lorenz phot



Alphubel, Taschhorn, Dom, Nadelgrat, from the summit of the Weisshorn  
Alphubel, Taschhorn, Dom, Nadelgrat vom Gipfel des Weissorns

Prof Bodenstein phot.



Castor und Pollux

Castor and Pollux

Gg Neumann phot

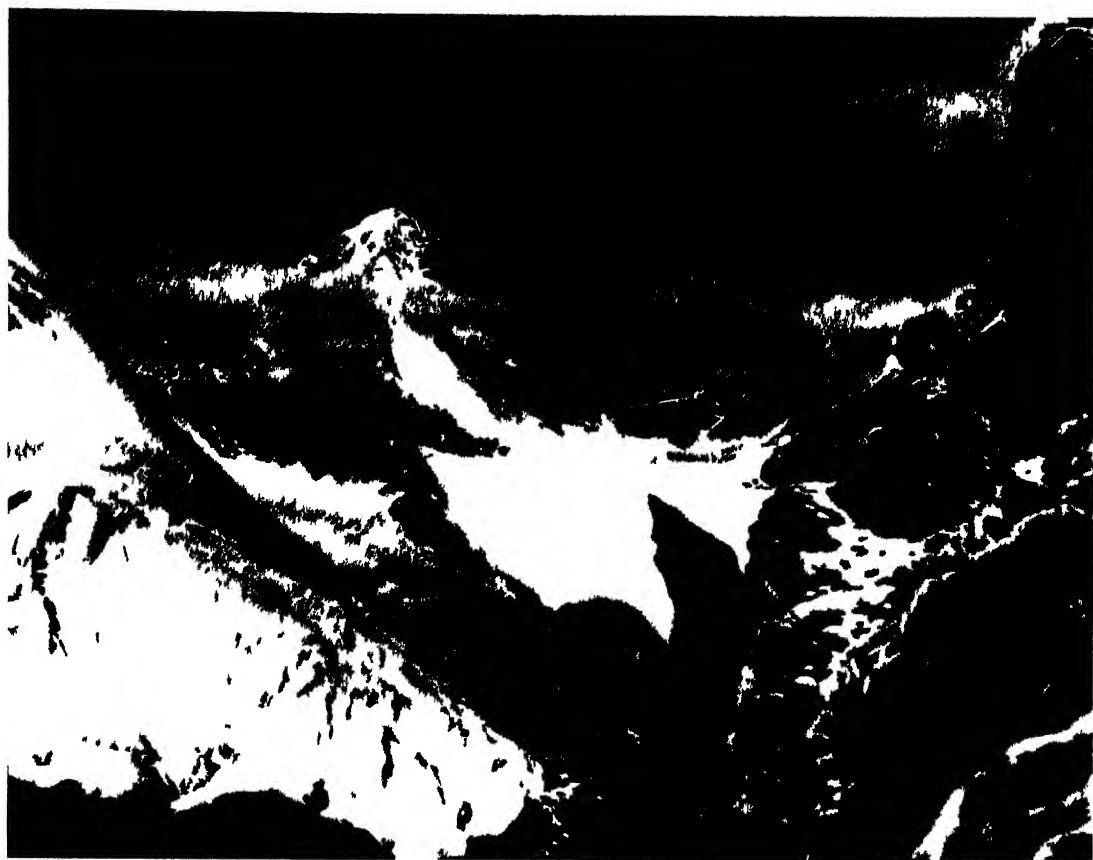




The Riffelsee with Monte Rosa and the Lyskamm

Riffelsee mit Monte Rosa und Lyskamm

Prof Dr R Liefmann phot



Triftjoch View of the Dent Blanche

Triftjoch Blick auf die Dent Blanche

Wehrli Verlag phot



Monte Rosa

Jos Jul Schatz phot



Daybreak on the East Face of Monte Rosa  
Morgengrauen Blick auf Monte Rosa Ostwand

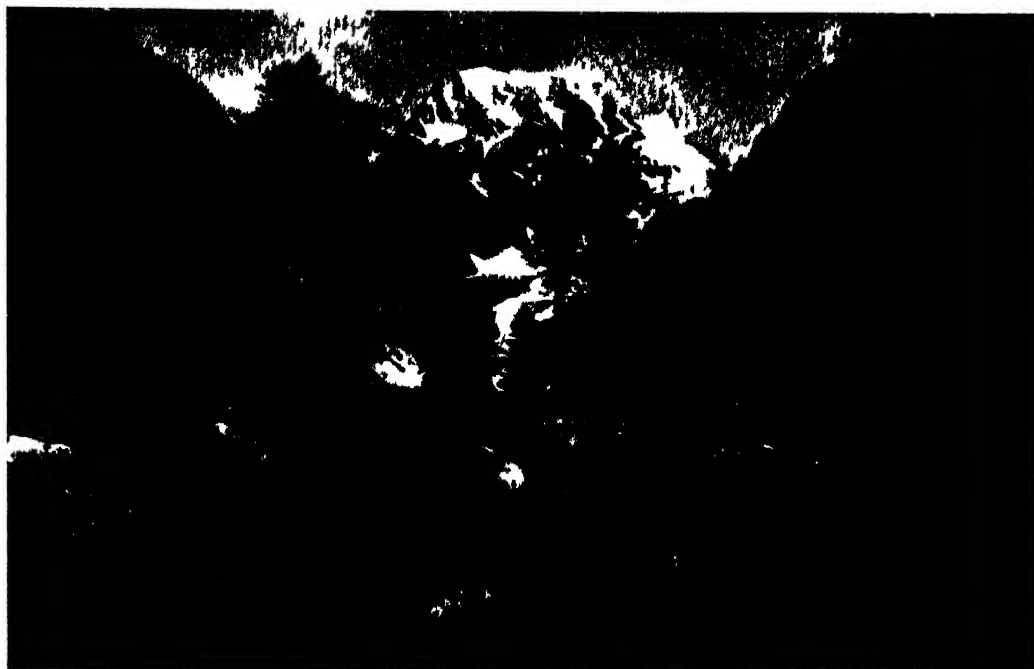
Wehrli-Verlag phot



Blick auf den Grand Combin

View of the Grand Combin

A Frank phot



Mont Collon bei Arolla

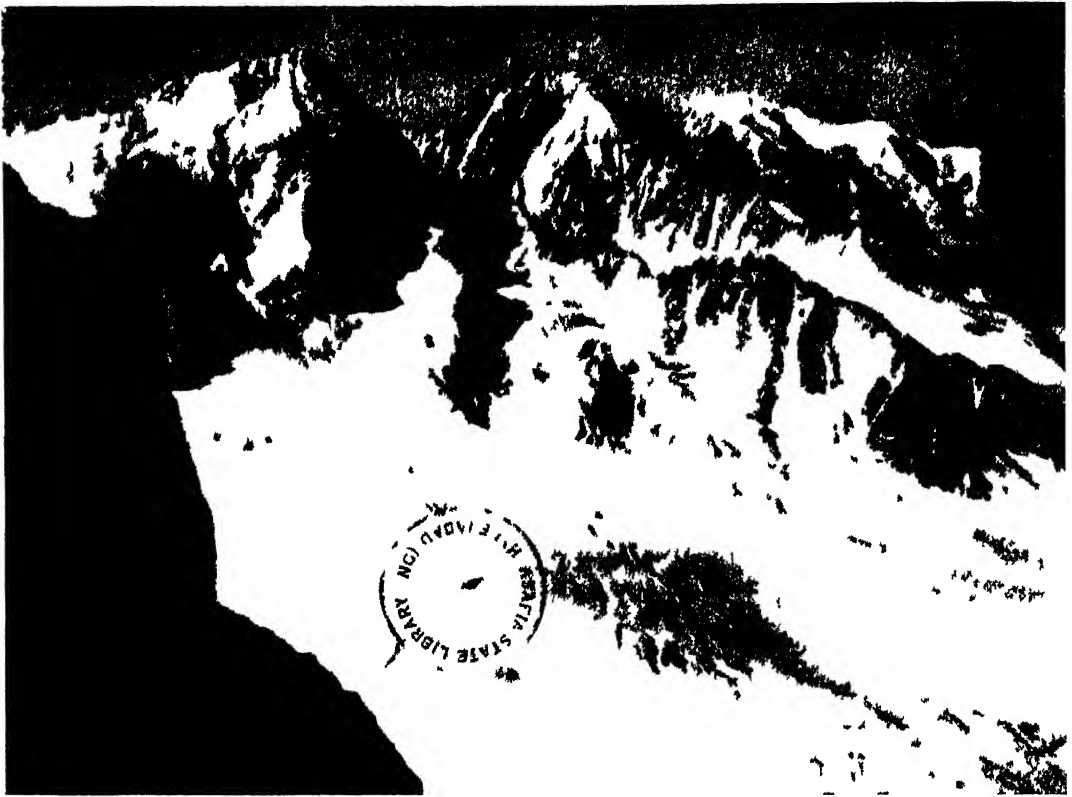
Mont Collon near Arolla

Wehrli-Verlag phot



Aiguilles Dorees

Jos Jul Schatz phot



The Aiguille du Chardonnet Aiguille Verte with the Grand Dru and Petit Dru, Mont Blanc, from the Aiguille du Tour

Aiguille du Chardonnet Aiguille Verte mit Grand und Petit Dru, Montblanc von der Aiguille du Tour aus

Jos. Jul. Schatz phot.



Mont Blanc Mont Blanc du Tacul and the Glacier du Geant  
Montblanc, Montblanc du Tacul und Glacier du Geant

Wehrh Verlag phot





Am Col du Geant

At the Col du Géant

Wehrli-Verlag phot.



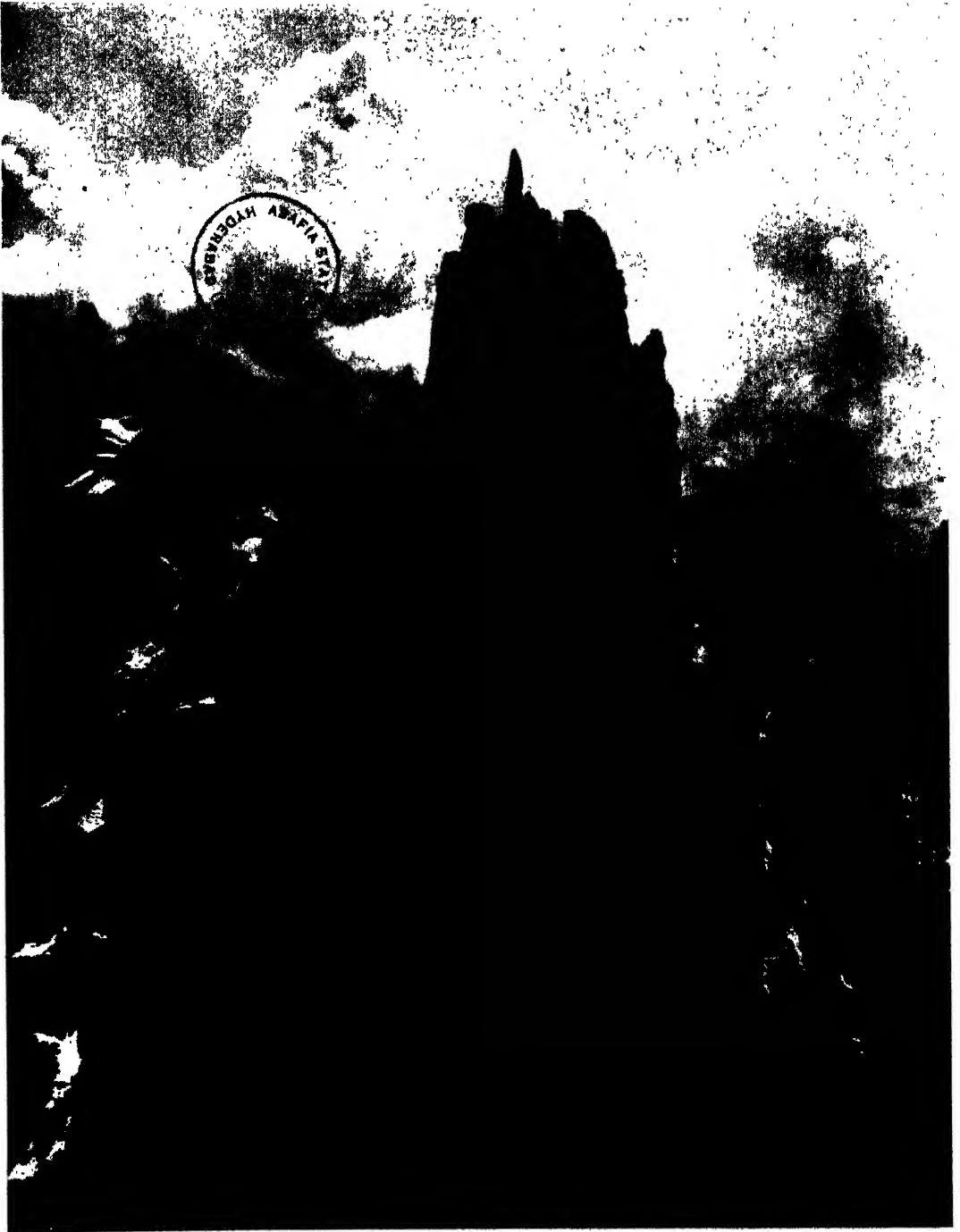
Aiguille du Géant

Wehrh-Verlag phot



The Mer de Glace, with the Grandes Jorasses  
Mer de Glace mit Grandes Jorasses

Prof. Dr. Hans Lorenz phot.



Aiguille de Grépon

Wehrli-Verlag phot.



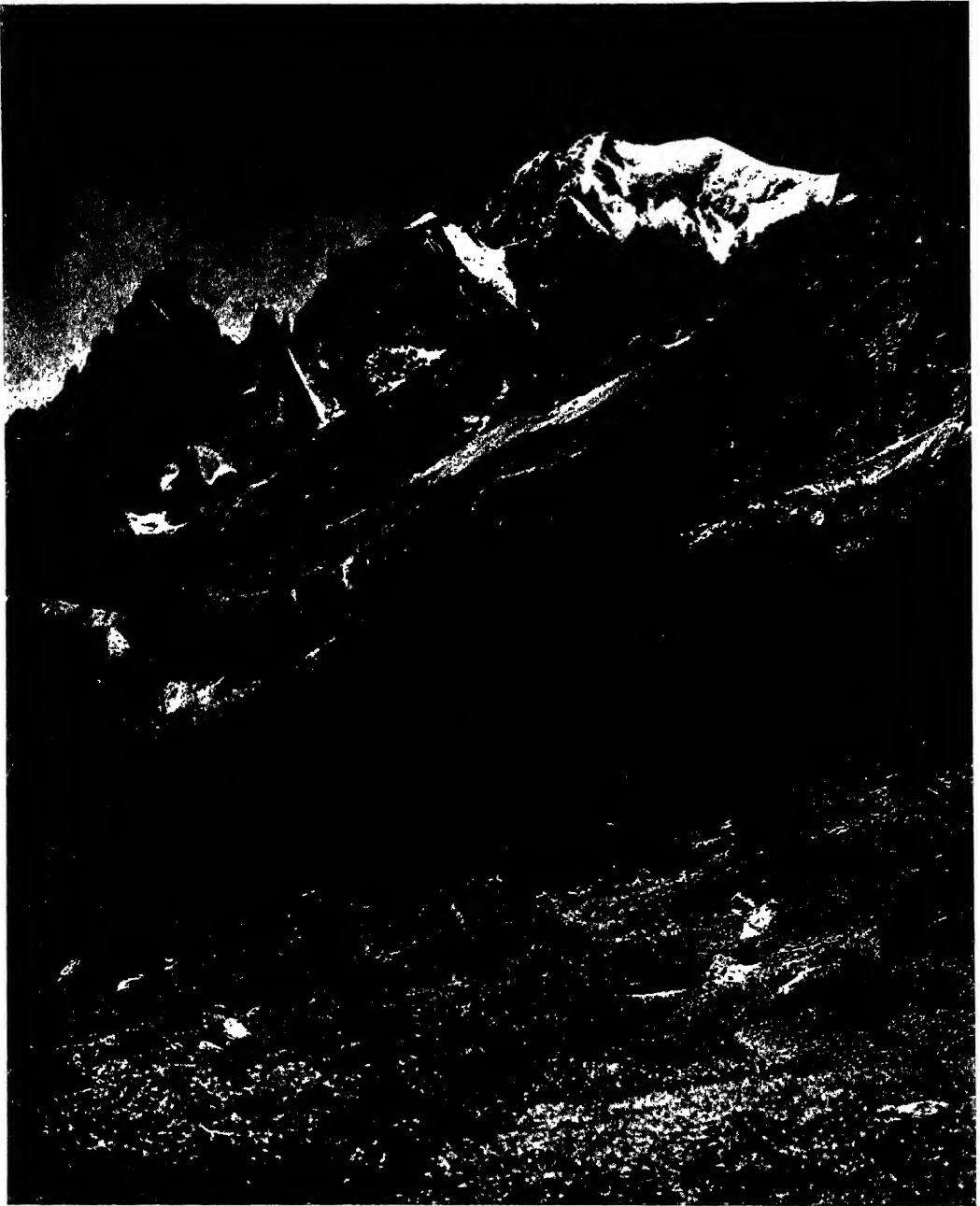
The Aiguilles, from Chamonix  
Die Aiguilles von Chamonix

J Kuchler phot



Mont Vélán, from the Cabane du Valsorey  
Mont Velan von der Cabane du Valsorey

Prof Dr R Liefmann phot



Aiguille Noir, Aiguille Blanche, Montblanc

Franz Kröner phot.



On the East Face of the Grand Dru  
In der Ostwand des Grand Dru

Prof. Dr. R. Liefmann phot.





Prof. Dr. H. Kees phot.

Aiguille des Charmoz: Blick auf Aiguille du Blaitière und Montblanc  
Aiguille des Charmoz: View of the Aiguille du Blaitière and Mont Blanc



The Mer de Glace and Aiguille Verte, from the Aiguille du Géant  
Mer de Glace und Aiguille Verte von der Aiguille du Géant

Prof. Bodenstein phot.



The Aiguille du Géant and Mont Blanc  
Aiguille du Géant und Montblanc

Prof. Bodenstein phot.



Diablerets, from Creux de Champ  
Diablerets von Creux de Champ aus

Wehrli-Verlag phot.



Ciarforon und Becco Monciair (Paradisogruppe)  
Paradiso Group: Ciarforon and Becco Monciair

Hans Egger phot.



Grivola vom Gran Paradiso aus  
Grivola, from the Gran Paradiso

Dr. G. A. Kuhfahl phot.



The Lake of Geneva and the Dent du Midi  
Dent du Midi vom Genfer See aus

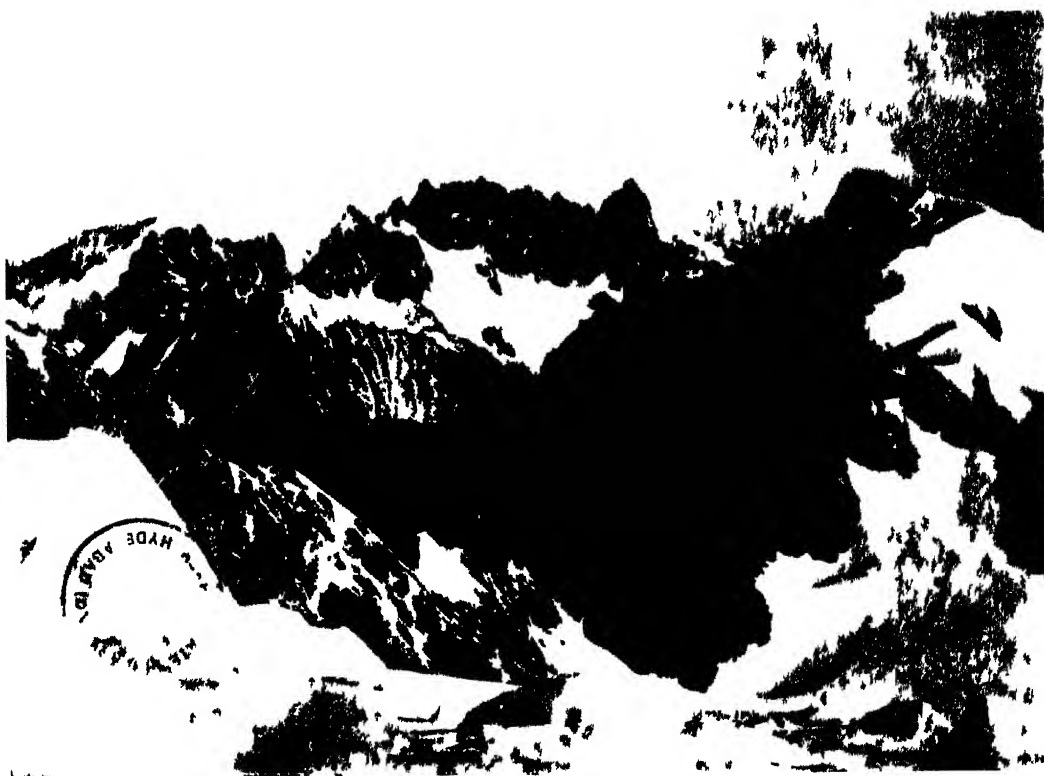
Wehrli-Verlag phot.



The Meije from the Col du Râteau

Meije vom Col du Râteau

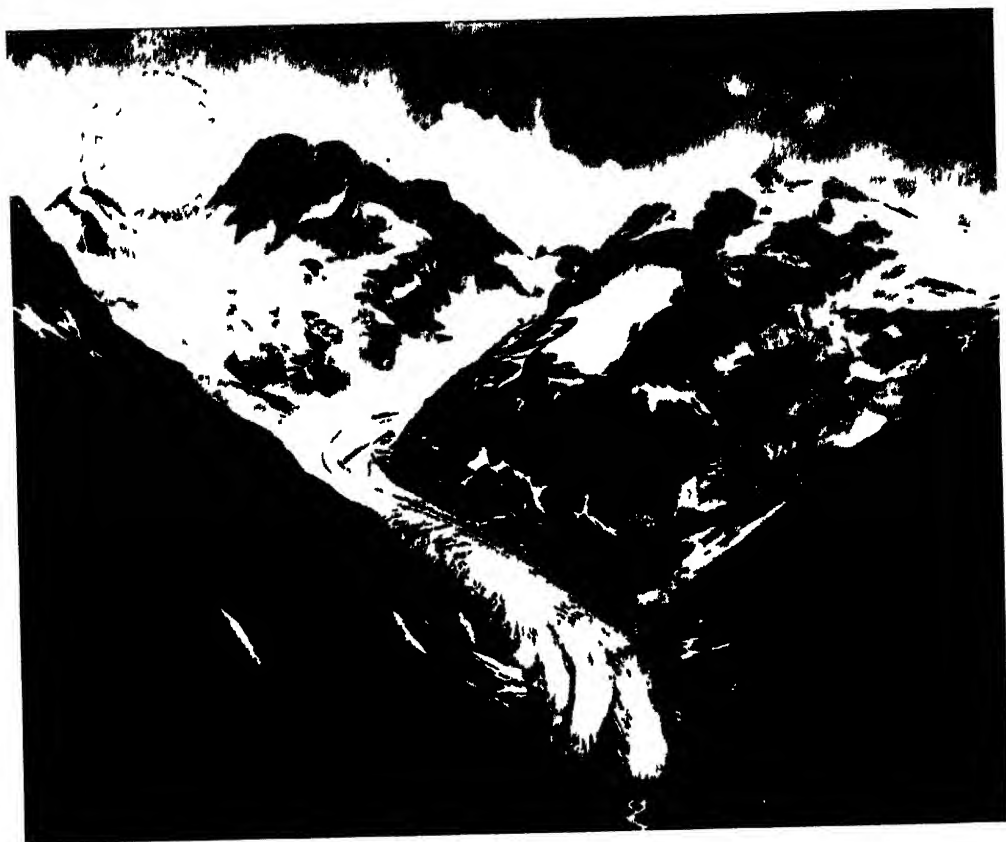
Vittorio Sella phot



The Meije and the Grand Ruine from the Glacier Blanc  
 Meije und Grand Ruine vom Glacier Blanc

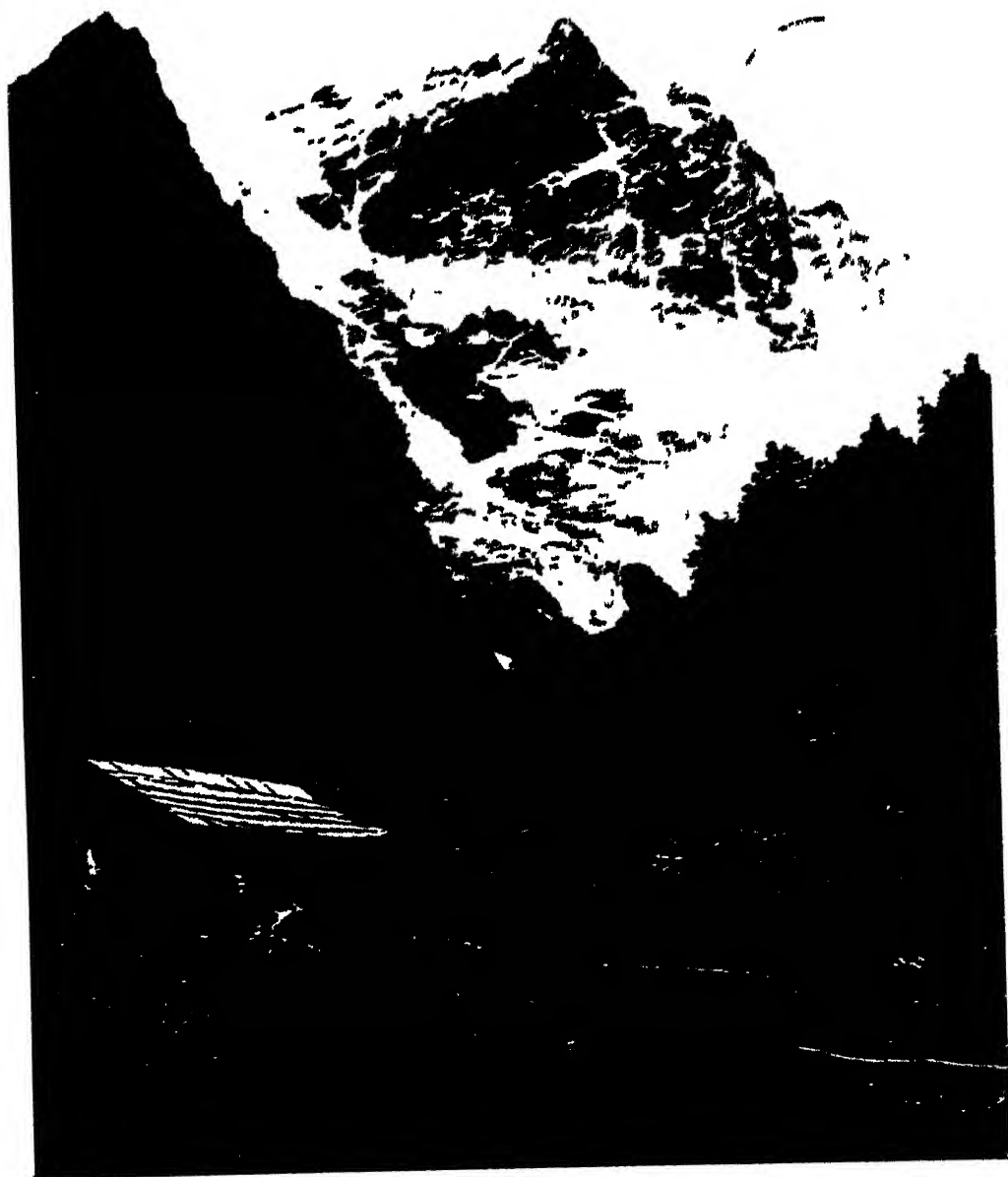
Vitt. 110 Sella photo





Les Bans

Otto Roegner phot



The Western flank of the Meije, from Puy Vacher  
Meije-Westflanke von Puy-Vachér aus

Otto Roegner phot



Grande Sagne — Ecrins — Glacier Blanc

Vittorio Sella phot.



Paradiso Group: The Tongue of the Tribulazione Glacier  
Paradisogruppe. Die Zunge des Tribolazionegletschers

A. Frank phot.



A Frank phot

Die Umarmung des Grand Croux Gletschers (Paradisogruppe)  
The Grand-Croux Glaciers—Paradiso Group











